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## LITERATURE IN SCHOOL.

The idea of literature considered as a subject for school instruction is not unsuggestive of the late Mr. Longfellow's popular verses on 'Pegasus in Pound.' The case of the winged steed made captive and forced for a time to consort with the vulgar equine herd has a like quality of pathos with the case of Shakespeare's or Milton's soaring imagination brought down to earth and made to jostle roughly with the crude thoughts of childish minds. Theoretically, those minds may be taught to soar by this enforced communion; practically, they are apt to view with contempt the example offered them, and continue to grovel or to grope as before. Some of them, it is safe to say, will continue to grovel after the stage of childhood is past. They may become excellent blacksmiths or drummers or politicians, but their imaginations will never learn to soar, and the daily newspaper (with pictures) will be the only sort of reading that will ever really interest them. The grovellers are by nature impervious to literature, and they may frankly be abandoned as hopeless. It is different with the groppers. They, at least, offer possibilities; but if these are to be encouraged and developed, it must be gradually and by persuasion, not suddenly and by categorical imperative. Too fierce a flood of light, too determined a guidance, are dangers rather than helps to the groping spirit.

Those of us who have been watching rather closely the developments of the past twenty years in the school teaching of English literature do not feel altogether encouraged by what has been accomplished. The expenditure of breath and ink upon the subject has been prodigious; the results are so slight as to indicate that most of this energy has been misdirected. We have devices and methods and scientifically-planned courses without number, of a kind never dreamed of in the old days, but they do not seem to give our boys and girls a finer appreciation of literature, or a deeper love for good reading, than was achieved without making any particular fuss about it a generation ago. It is evident that something is wrong, and it is deeply important for us to find out just where the fault lies, as a necessary preliminary for the suggestion of remedies.

In a general way, we feel safe in asserting that the root of the failure to produce results in the teaching of English literature commen-

surate with our efforts is to be found in the fact that we deal with the subject too much as we deal with other subjects, not recognizing the differences which set it fundamentally apart from linguistics and history and science. We make it a matter of cram and pedantic detail, of examination and essay-writing, practices which are almost certain to defeat the inculcation of literary taste, although such inculcation must surely be the primary aim of the work. Above all, we administer prescribed texts and courses of reading, and tamely submit to the abominable system of specific tasks invented by the colleges to save themselves the trouble of making a real investigation of the literary qualifications of those who apply at their doors for admission.

Three years ago President G. Stanley Hall, speaking upon this subject before the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, denounced our present methods in the following vigorous language:

'I doubt if among all the recent triumphs of the uniformitarians any has been worse than marking off a definite quantum in this great field, or more violence done to both the subject and the youthful mind. The wide acceptance of these requirement books and authors marks, I believe, a pedagogic decadence, which in a future far nearer than we dream of will be pointed out as the low-water mark of English teaching which the last century can show, and as one of the most disastrous triumphs of mechanism and convenience over mental needs.'

This language is not, in our opinion, any too scathing, but we fear that the future toward which it so confidently looks will not prove to be one 'far nearer than we dream of.' Before we can secure the needed reform, we must overcome an inertia which it is difficult to overestimate; we must effect a general substitution of vital methods, which are difficult, for mechanical methods, which are easy, in the work of our teachers of English literature high and low.

The single word 'flexibility' is the word which better than any other expresses the rational ideal of instruction in this all-important subject. The changes are rung upon this word, and upon the need which it fits, by Professor W. P. Trent, in a recent paper so admirably conceived that it deserves the widest possible reading. Originally prepared as a lecture at Columbia University, it is now printed in the October issue of 'The Sewanee Review.' The charge usually brought by the partisans of pedantry and mechanism against the literary teaching of literature is that it encourages 'chatter about Harriet,' and unregulated emotional expression, and all the vapors of dilettanteism. But this charge does not lie against an advocate who, like the one now in question, has already given to scholar-

ship the most substantial of hostages, and whose precepts are the outcome of many years of professional practice. What such a man says carries weight, even if one dissents from it; for our own part, we agree most heartily with premises and conclusions alike.

Mr. Trent, like the subject of 'In Memoriam,' has 'faced the spectres of the mind,' but he has not laid them. He says:

'I even venture to question whether the average boy or girl goes to college with much more knowledge and love of literature than was the case before they were drilled and examined in the redoubtable "English Classics" . . . What I doubt is whether the generation now entering college, after a course of literature in the schools, is much better off, so far as a love and knowledge of literature are concerned, than my own generation was with practically no training in the subject.'

And the reasons for this failure he sees clearly enough. They are exemplified in the histories of English literature, in the kind of notes provided with the texts studied, in the misuse of the written examination, and in the vicious practice of writing essays, which are likely to be bricks without straw, except of the baled variety afforded by the encyclopædias.

Here are some apposite quotations upon each of the above four points, expressing the results of the writer's experience as a teacher:

'But my new treatment of my younger students led to some important results. Reading so much to them myself and giving them so much outside reading to do left no time for the study of a formal manual of literary history. . . . I finally required the reading of Stopford Brooke's excellent "Primer of English Literature," but did not examine on it. I knew well enough that I was making a sacrifice on the side of exact knowledge, but it seemed to me it had to be made.'

'The teacher . . . must be prepared to make other sacrifices. If the annotated texts furnished him do not produce the best results, he must eschew their use. Personally I have found such texts occasionally valuable, but I prefer Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics" to any annotated text I ever used.'

'Do we not sacrifice the spirit of literature while we are examining on the letter, or rather training our poor children so that they may stand some other person's examination on the letter? As the dread day comes around, do teachers find themselves and their classes reading with rapt interest the noble speeches of Portia, or are they busy with the date of the play, with some critic's opinion with regard to Portia's womanliness, with the names and dates of actual women lawyers and law teachers in Italy, with the sources of the caskets incident, and similar matters only too dear to examiners!'

'For the school or college essay used as a test of literary work rather than as a test of work in English composition I must confess I have very little respect. I fear that it encourages smattering, that it stimulates juvenile conceit, that it tends to crystallize tastes and opinions at an age when every effort should be made to widen and lend flexibility to the mind, that it leads to unconscious plagiarism and to a complacent habit of airing one's commonplaceness and fatuity.'

Mr. Trent calls these opinions heresies, and doubtless they will seem so to many pedagogues. But the time will come when they shall be regarded as the merest commonplaces of self-evident truth, and not until that time does come will we have cause for self-gratulation on the subject of the teaching of literature.

Our own conclusion is so exactly that of the writer that we cannot do better than state it in the words which he uses as a spokesman of the class of teachers to which he belongs. Addressing his fellow-teachers of other subjects, he says:

'We can, if we please, make our examinations as rigid as you do yours, but we do not believe that our facts are as important as yours, or at any rate can be acquired with so much advantage to our pupils. We wish to grade and advance our pupils on more flexible lines than you adopt, because we believe that the nature of our subject makes such flexible lines advisable. We believe that both the subject we teach and the subjects you teach are necessary to a catholic education; but that, while we are contributing to the same end as you, our means must be different from yours.'

And the upshot of the matter is that our work 'resolves itself into little more than securing a wide amount of reading from children during their school years. . . Let us have fewer new bad essays written and more good old books read.'

#### ROMANCE AND REALISM.

Although fiction deals with the lives and characters of imaginary people, it is at its best no less true than history and biography, which set forth the actual facts of life. The truth of fiction is indicated by its constant popularity in all ages among all races. 'You can't fool all the people all the time,' and if the drama and the epic and novel were not true, men would pass them by as they put away childish things.

There is a distinction between fact and truth, between actuality and reality. A fact is a specific manifestation of a general law: this general law is the truth that causes and explains the fact. It is a fact that when an apple-tree is shaken in the breeze, the apples that are loosened from the twigs fall to the ground; it is a truth that bodies in space attract each other with a force varying inversely as the square of the distance between them. The universe as we feel it with our senses is actual: the laws of the universe as we discover them by our understanding are real.

All human investigation, whether scientific or artistic, is an endeavor to arrive at the truth which underlies the facts that we perceive; it is an effort to understand the large reality of which the actual is but a sensuously perceptible embodiment. Both the scientist and the

artist begin their work by collecting a large number of related facts and arranging them in an intelligent manner; and then proceed to induce from the observation of them an apprehension of the general law that explains their relation. This hypothesis is then tested in the light of further experience, until it seems so incontestable that men's minds accept it as the truth. Art and science do not differ in their method of arriving at the truth; they diverge merely in their means of expressing it after it has been apprehended. The scientist formulates it in a theoretic statement, while the artist gives it an imaginative embodiment perceptible to the senses.

The purpose of fiction is to embody the truth of human life in a series of relations between imaginary characters. The writer of fiction, when he does his work well, first observes carefully the facts of life, studies them in the light of extended experience, and induces from them certain general laws which he deems to be the truths which underlie them. He then creates imaginatively such characters and scenes as will illustrate the truths he has discovered and convey them clearly to the minds of his readers. His work must be as earnest and rigorous as that of the natural scientist; and it is therefore not strange that most great novelists should ripen late.

If the general laws of life which the novelist has thought out be true laws, and if his imaginary embodiment of them be thoroughly consistent, his characters will be true men and women in the highest sense. They will not be actual, but they will be real. The great characters of fiction,—Sir Willoughby Patterne, Tito Melema, D'Artagnan, Pere Grandet, Rosalind, Tartuffe, Hamlet, Ulysses,—embody truths of life that have been arrived at only after long observation of facts and patient induction from them. Cervantes must have observed many, many dreamers before he learned the truth of the idealist's character which he has expressed in Don Quixote. The great people of fiction are typical of large classes of mankind. They live more truly than do you and I, because they are made of us and of many men beside. They have the large reality of general ideas, which is a truer thing than the actuality of facts. This is why we know them and think of them as real people,—old acquaintances whom we knew before we were born, when we lived with them in Plato's realm of ideas. In France, instead of calling a man a miser, they speak of him as an Harpagon. We know Rosalind as we know our latest summer love; Hamlet is our elder brother, and understands our own wavering and faltering.

The characters in the noblest fiction are so real and true that even their creator has no power



to make them do what they will not. Shakespeare tells us that Oliver suddenly changed his nature and won the love of Celia; but we know that in this case Shakespeare lies. The scene is not true to the truth of fiction. Colonel Newcome is a dear old soul, and we do not want him to be made miserable; but if Thackeray had told us that the good man lived happily until his death, surrounded by the people that he knew, Thackeray would have lied. The author had to tell the bitter truth, though it cost him many tears. Arbitrary plotting is of no avail in fiction: Tom and Maggie Tulliver were not really drowned in a flood. We know when a story is true and when it is not.

The aim, then, of all writers of fiction who take their work seriously and do it honestly, is to body forth the truth of life in a series of imagined facts. But there are two different ways of doing this — two distinct methods of setting forth the truth; and hence we find two schools of novelists, which we distinguish by the titles Realistic and Romantic.

The distinction between Realism and Romance is fundamental and wide-reaching; for every man, whether consciously or not, is either a realist or a romanticist. The reader who is a realist by nature will prefer George Eliot to Scott; the reader who is romantic will rather read Victor Hugo than Balzac; and neither taste is better than the other. Each is born in the blood, and has its origin deep in the general heart of man. In view of this fact, it seems strange that no adequate definition has ever been made of the difference between Realism and Romance. Various superficial explanations have been offered, it is true; but none of these has been scientific and satisfactory. We have been told, for instance, that the romanticists dwell chiefly upon action, while the realists are interested mainly in drawing character. But this explanation is obviously wrong, for we have great romantic characters like Romeo, and great realistic scenes like Rawdon Crawley's discovery of his wife with Lord Steyne. We have been told also that the realists paint the manners of their own place and time, while the romanticists deal with more unusual material; but Stevenson's highly romantic 'New Arabian Nights' depicts details of London and Parisian life in our own day, and the realistic 'Romola' carries us back through many centuries to a mediæval city far away.

For the true distinction between Realism and Romance, we must revert to our analogy between the work of the writer of fiction and that of the natural scientist. If we consider the matter carefully, we shall see that the difference is merely this: In setting forth his view of life, the realist follows the inductive method of presentment, while the romanticist

follows the deductive method. The distinction between inductive and deductive processes of thought is very simple and is known to all. When we think inductively, we reason from the particular to the general; and when we think deductively, we reverse the process and reason from the general to the particular. In our ordinary conversation, we speak inductively when we first mention a number of simple facts and then draw from them some general inference; and we speak deductively when we first express a general opinion and then illustrate it by adducing specific illustrations. Now it is just in this way that Realism differs from Romance. Both the realist and the romanticist aim to set forth a true view of life; but in doing so, as I have said, the realist works inductively and the romanticist deductively.

In order to bring to our knowledge the law of life which he wishes to make clear, the realist first leads us through a series of imagined facts as similar as possible to the details of actual life which he was obliged to study in order to arrive at his general conception. He elaborately imitates the facts of life, so that he may say to us finally, 'This is what I saw in the world, and from this I learned the truth I have to tell you.' He leads us step by step from the particular to the general, until at last we not only know the truth he has to express but are also familiar with the very processes of thought by which he arrived at this truth. 'Adam Bede' tells us not only what George Eliot knew about life, but also how she came to learn it.

But the romantic novelist works differently. He does not try to show us how he arrived at his general conception. His only care is to bring his general idea home to us by giving it a specific illustrative embodiment. He feels no obligation to make the imagined facts of his story resemble closely the actual details of life; he is anxious only that they shall represent his idea adequately and consistently. Stevenson knew that man has a dual nature, and that the evil in him, when pampered, will gradually gain the upper hand over the good. He did not attempt to set forth this truth inductively, showing us the kind of facts from the observation of which he had drawn his conclusion. He merely gave his thought an illustrative embodiment, conceiving a dual character in which a man's uglier self should have a separate incarnation. He constructed his tale deductively: beginning with a general conception, he reduced it to particular terms. 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' is a thoroughly true story, even though its incidents are contrary to the actual facts of life. It is just as real as a realistic novel; and in order to make it so, its author, because he was working deductively, was not



obliged to imitate the facts he had observed. 'I have learned something in the world,' he says to us; 'here is a fable that will make it clear to you.'

We see immediately that each of these two methods of presentment is natural and true; and hence all criticism that aims to exalt Romance above Realism, or Realism above Romance, must be forever futile. The minds of men have always moved in two channels, and always will. We have both inductive and deductive sciences,—we even have inductive and deductive systems of morality; and as long as men shall write, we shall have, and ought to have, both inductive and deductive fiction.

Neither of these two methods of writing fiction—the realistic and the romantic—is truer than the other; and both are great when they are well employed. Each, however, lends itself to certain abuses which it will be well for us to notice briefly. In his careful imitation of actual life, the realist may grow near-sighted and come to value facts for their own sake, forgetting that his primary purpose in setting them forth should be to lead us to understand the truths which underlie them. From this misconception arise the tedious minuteness of George Eliot, the interminable tea-cups of Anthony Trollope, and the mire of the imitators of Zola. The romanticist, on the other hand, because he works with greater freedom, may overleap himself and express in a loose fashion general conceptions which are hasty and devoid of truth. To this defect is owing the vast deal of rubbish which has been foisted on us recently by feeble imitators of Scott and Dumas. The realists gain nothing by hooting at the abuses of Romance; and the romanticists gain as little by yawning over Realism at its worst. The Scylla and the Charybdis of fiction-writing may both be avoided; and at their best, the realist working inductively, and the romanticist working deductively, are equally able to arrive at the truth of fiction.

CLAYTON HAMILTON.

#### COMMUNICATION.

##### 'THE SOCIALIZATION OF HUMANITY.'

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

May I ask for a little space in your journal in which to reply to some strictures on my book, 'The Socialization of Humanity,' reviewed in your issue of October 16? In the first place, your reviewer says that 'There are many quotations from Comte' in my book; whereas in fact there is not even one. Your reviewer would lead a person to think I am a Positivist, a disciple of Comte; whereas I am no more a disciple of Comte than of Spencer or Schopenhauer, or of any other philosopher who has profoundly

influenced the thought of the race. He says I did not heed Spencer's criticism of Comte; whereas I did heed it, and cited it as an example of the familiar fact that even the greatest of philosophers are often unjust in criticising one another. He says, further, 'We have a misleading reference to Kant (p. 90); his destructive criticism of theology is mentioned, but nothing is said of his constructive argument.' Yet on page 344 of my book I do refer to his constructive argument, showing that it was based on sentiment, not on facts and reason.

Your reviewer quotes an invective sentence criticizing the successful teacher in our modern universities; but he heads his remark with, 'This is the author's idea of a university,' which is absurdly false. Throughout the book, time and again, I say that the function of the school is to adjust man to his environment, natural and social, and that in the future it will be the greatest institution of the race, and the teacher the greatest of men. He ends his criticism by saying of my invective sentence, 'One must feel relieved after expelling that kind of matter from his consciousness!' Had I reviewed a book as he reviewed mine, I am sure I would have a load on my conscience, even if the review was actuated by feeling aroused from criticism of my profession or opposition to my beliefs.

One of the books noticed in connection with mine was 'The Laws of Imitation,' by Gabriel Tarde. Your reviewer points out the imperfection of Tarde's concept, saying, 'Imitation is a fact which explains many facts, but it itself is a phenomenon to be explained.' Yet he failed to see that in Chapter II. of my book this difficulty is overcome in my concept of the Law of Repetition, in which I show that there are two forms of this law, internal and external, and that imitation is but a form of the Law of External Repetition. The sub-title of my book, 'An Analysis and Synthesis of the Phenomena of Nature, Life, Mind, and Society, through the Law of Repetition,' should have caused him to compare the two books, for both attempt to explain the various phenomena of Nature through different conceptions of the same great law.

Your reviewer remarks that 'Those who have felt the rational difficulties of this crude form of monism may regard it as final'; and then suggests that those who have studied Hegel, Kant, Green, Pfeiderer, and Tiele, will conclude 'that there are problems of philosophy that this writer has not even had a glimpse of.' Perhaps so. But would a philosopher send a pupil to Kant or Hegel to-day expecting him to find a solution of the Riddle of the Universe? Spencer says of Kant: 'I commenced reading a copy of Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," but did not go far. The doctrine that Time and Space are "nothing but subjective forms,—pertain exclusively to consciousness, and have nothing beyond consciousness answering to them,"—I rejected at once and absolutely. Tacitly, giving an author credit for consistency, I take it for granted that if his fundamental principles are wrong the rest cannot be right' (Autobiography, Vol. I., p. 289).

Schopenhauer says of Hegel: 'But the height of audacity in serving up pure nonsense, in stringing together senseless and extravagant mazes of words, such as had previously been heard only in mad-houses, was finally reached in Hegel, and became the instrument of the most barefaced mystification that has ever taken place, with a result which will appear fabulous to posterity and will ever remain as a monument of German stupidity.' ('The World as Will and Idea,' Vol. II., p. 22.) After this, one would think there would be an end to citing Kant and Hegel as authorities with which to eclipse present-day philosophers.

Knowing the fairness of THE DIAL I submit my protest to this review. No one could possibly gather from it anything as to the real nature of my book.

CHARLES KENDALL FRANKLIN.

Chicago, Nov. 10, 1904.

[The author's retort is natural, and, from his standpoint, just. Certainly he has a right to a hearing. It may be more exact to say that he uses Comte's ideas without giving him credit by name; and if he prefers this phrasing to 'quotation,' he is welcome to use it. His reference to page 344, where Kant is said to have rejected a belief in God, must further illustrate his misrepresentation of that author. The charge made against actual universities whatever might happen in the author's imaginary institutions, the reviewer still believes to be gross caricature. Each reader must judge for himself whether the author has improved on Tarde; the reviewer finds nothing of value in the additions. In spite of the formidable quotation from Mr. Spencer, weighted with the author's own judgment, the idealists will probably continue to hold a place in the scholar's world.—THE REVIEWER.]

AN extensive Schiller celebration, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the poet's death, is to be held in Chicago next May, under the management of a central committee formed by coöperation of the American Institute of Germanics, and the Schwabenverein of Chicago. Prizes are offered of \$75. each, open to competition throughout the United States, for two prologues in verse, to be recited during the days of the festival, one in German, the other in English, neither of which shall require more than seven minutes for expressive recitation. All poems offered in competition must be in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary of the Committee on the Schiller Commemoration, 617 Foster St., Evanston, Ill., on or before March 1, 1905. The poems must be sent under an assumed name, and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the real name and address of the author. The right of publication of the accepted prologues must be given to the Committee.

## The New Books.

### THE ADVANCE OF THE WEST.\*

The publication of a series of reprints of 'Early Western Travels' in thirty-one volumes, contemporaneously with the appearance of the Lewis and Clark journals in their first complete form, and so soon after the monumental edition of the 'Jesuit Relations,' is a sign of the interest that is aroused in Western history and an indication that the region on this side of the Alleghany mountains has reached the stage that comes to every people when, in the pride of achievement, it turns to survey the records of its past. Dr. Thwaites, the editor of all these series, has done a service to historical scholarship in bringing out these important sources of Western history.

It is a wonderful panorama that these 'Early Western Travels' reveal. The 'Jesuit Relations' had exhibited the French exploration of the vast interior as told by religious enthusiasts wandering in the forests of the Great Lakes, pushing their canoes along the labyrinth of water-courses that thread the Mississippi Valley, and describing the savage life in this wild new world before the coming of the farmer and the artisan. The eight volumes thus far issued in the present series of western travel show us the procession of civilization into this wilderness for two generations after the middle of the eighteenth century. The opening volume tells of traders among the Indians of the Ohio and agents from English Colonies negotiating by savage council-fires for Indian friendship in the final struggle just beginning between England and France for the dominance of the Ohio Valley in the middle of the eighteenth century. Successive travellers carry forward the story of advance into new regions and describe the development in the older areas over which they pass. We are taken into the life of fur-traders

\* **EARLY WESTERN TRAVELS, 1748-1846.** A series of Annotated Reprints of some of the best and rarest contemporary volumes of travel, descriptive of the Aborigines and Social and Economic Conditions in the Middle and Far West during the Period of Early American Settlement. Edited, with Notes, Introductions, Index, etc., by Reuben Gold Thwaites, Ph.D., Vol. I., Journals of Conrad Weiser (1748), George Croghan (1750-1765), Christian Frederick Post (1758), and Thomas Morris (1764). Vol. II., John Long's Journal, 1768-1782. Vol. III., André Michaux's Travels into Kentucky, 1793-96; François André Michaux's Travels West of the Alleghany Mountains, 1802; Thaddeus Mason Harris's Journal of a Tour Northwest of Alleghany Mountains, 1803. Vol. IV., Cuming's Tour to the Western Country (1807-1809). Vol. V., Bradbury's Travels in the Interior of America, 1809-1811. Vol. VI., Brackenridge's Journal up the Missouri, 1811; Franchère's Voyage to Northwest Coast, 1811-1814. Vol. VII., Ross's Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River, 1810-1813. Vol. VIII., Buttrick's Voyages, 1812-1819; Evan's Pedestrian Tour, 1818. [To be completed in 31 volumes.] Illustrated. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co.

in the forests of Canada and Wisconsin, in the days of the Revolution. We are shown the beginnings of town-life on the Ohio, in Kentucky and Tennessee, and on the uplands of the Carolinas, in the closing years of the eighteenth and the first of the nineteenth century. Later travellers in the period preceding and following the War of 1812 describe for us the farms, the inns, the life on the highways along the road blazed by the soldiers of the French and Indian war, and show us communities, still rude and in the gristle, but buoyant with young life and vigor, springing up where the log-cabin and the backwoodsman's clearing had made a beginning, or on the sites recently occupied by traders' stations or by army posts on the Ohio. They carry us down the current of the Mississippi, and give us views of the plantations on its lower reaches, of New Orleans, and of the returning boatmen making the dangerous overland journey by the Natchez trace, or going by sea to Philadelphia to complete by land the circuit to the head of the Ohio. In the later volumes, pathfinders for the advance into the wider West stretching across the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains to the waters of the Pacific tell of their adventures and picture the savages and the country. As traveller after traveller in successive periods passes over the routes of his predecessor, reporting the life by the wayside and in the towns, we can almost see American society unfolding with startling rapidity under our gaze; farms become hamlets, hamlets grow into cities; the Indian and the forest recede; new stretches of wilderness, unoccupied empires, come into view in the farther West, and we see the irresistible tide of settlement flowing toward the solitudes.

In spite of all the petty detail of personal elements, and the daily itinerary, these volumes are intensely interesting; for we have not many dry pages to turn before we come upon some realistic Indian speech exhibiting forebodings of their coming doom, some graphic description of Indian life or traders' perils, some picture of a city now populous and powerful in the commerce of the Union, but then in its rude infancy. But the volumes are more than entertaining. For the critical reader, they constitute a mine of material on the economic and social development of the West. Making due allowance for the mistakes of the travellers, we may learn much from them of such topics as the land-values of the successive areas of settlement, and may better comprehend the forces at work to attract the pioneers to the cheap lands that bordered the region of towns and clearings. We have accounts of pioneer agriculture; of the modes of clearing the land; of the shipments of the surplus of flour down the Ohio and the Mississippi, to serve the planters of the South or

to go on to the West Indies; and of the droves of cattle and hogs going to Baltimore or Philadelphia. Tables of prices of provisions and the rate of wages in Western communities show the exceeding cheapness of some commodities and the dearth of others, and the opportunities that the West afforded to the workman to secure a surplus with which to purchase lands of his own. The beginnings of cotton cultivation in the up-country of the South, along the alluvial lands of the lower Mississippi, and in central Tennessee, are noted, and the dependence of the staple areas upon the provisions of the upper Mississippi Valley. We are also given pictures of the social life of the Westerners; the contrasts between the Southern and New England elements are drawn, and the beginnings of an interest in music and the drama are indicated as occasional exceptions in the general indifference to such elements of social development.

Of course, the accounts of these travellers are to be taken with many grains of allowance. America bitterly resented the tone of most of the English visitors, and denied the correctness of their portraiture of our manners and conditions. The 'War of the Reviews,' from 1819 to 1824, which McMaster has epitomised in the fourth volume of his 'History of the American People,' shows how the English periodicals pointed their criticisms against American civilization on the basis of the accounts of English travellers, and how hotly their criticism was resented by the sensitive American public. The traveller is always prone to be impressed by the exceptional rather than by the typical; the English travellers of that day particularly had their own customs and prejudices, and for the most part they did not remain long enough to acquire full comprehension of the conditions. But the present series combines American with English and French travels, and the volumes so far issued are sympathetic rather than captious.

The principle of selection applied by Dr. Thwaites is a compromise between the desire of the publishers, on the one side, that only rare books should be selected, and the natural inclination of the editor to choose those of greatest historical value. The volumes dealing with the region east of the Mississippi in the period from 1800 to 1835, for example, are selected from a possible list of at least a hundred, many of them quite as worthy as those included, some more valuable. But some of the best of these are still in the market, so that we may be thankful for the policy that has given renewed life to those that were disappearing. Works in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish exist for this period, which seems to have attracted an unusual number of travellers.



Only brief characterizations can here be given to the separate volumes that treat of the country east of the Mississippi, leaving for future review the travels of Bradbury, Brackenridge, Franchère, and Ross, which extended to the Missouri and Oregon countries.

The first volume of the series is made up of typical early journeys into the Indian country in the middle of the eighteenth century, when the Ohio wilderness was the region of Indian fighting and the bone of contention between England and France. Conrad Weiser's journal of a tour to the Ohio in 1748, as agent of the colony of Pennsylvania, tells of his mission to bring presents to the Indians. 'Bretheren,' said he to the Ohio savages, 'some of you have been in Philadelphia last Fall & acquainted us that You had taken up the English Hatchet, and that you had already made use of it against the French, & that the French had very hard heads & your Country afforded nothing but Sticks & Hickerys which was not sufficient to break them.' The peace of 1748 intervening, the English had changed the suocor thus demanded to a friendly present, with the intimation that the French would soon be at war again with the English. Nothing could more clearly reveal the hollowness of the treaty and the certainty of hostilities on the Ohio. The editorial introduction to this volume gives only an inadequate presentation of the career of Conrad Weiser, whose life exhibits the importance of the German element in the interior of New York and Pennsylvania; no reference is made to the recent biographies of Weiser.

The Irish element on the frontier is represented by selections from the writings of George Croghan, illustrating, (1) the period of English ascendancy on the Ohio, by three documents of 1750 and 1751; (2) the period of French ascendancy, hostility toward the English, and war on the frontiers, by four documents of 1754-1757; and (3) the period of the close of the war, the surrender of the French forts, and the renewed hostility of the Indians, by two journals. Croghan's work as fur-trader and Indian agent for Pennsylvania, and afterwards for New York, was very important. It is interesting to notice the careful attention to soils and other conditions for future settlement shown in his journals. The account of his journey of 1765, which was an important source for Parkman in his 'Conspiracy of Pontiac,' is a combined version made by the present editor from two supplementary versions, one the official report (New York Colonial Documents, VII. 779-788), and the other the private journal published by Featherstonehaugh and afterward by Mann Butler in his 'History of Kentucky.' For the Western conditions in this

period of transition of the Ohio Valley from French to English control, the writings of Croghan are of much value. The list of Indian tribes in the Northern district, with the location and numbers of warriors, is a valuable document for the student of the American Indians.

Post's journals give us his two journeys to the Ohio; one in 1758 to the neighborhood of Fort Duquesne, and the other in 1758-59 to win the Indians to support the advance of General Forbes. Post was a Moravian missionary, and his career illustrates the way in which the English authorities made use of these German apostles of peace to conciliate the Indians. The courage and devotion of this missionary clearly appear in his journey into the hostile region of the forks of the Ohio still possessed by the French. We get from his journals the impression (due perhaps to his own views in part) that the Indians were reluctantly drawn into the conflict between the French and the English. 'Why do not you and the French fight in the old country, and on the sea? Why do you come to fight on our land? This makes everybody believe you want to take the land from us by force and settle it.'

Captain Morris's journal is of a different type. It is by an English officer, with a lightness of literary touch and an equal lightness of mind, 'a fashionable dilettante' who was rather out of place in the midst of the hostile conditions of Detroit and the Maumee in 1764. His account of his escapes from torture and his flight to Detroit is interesting, as is his interview with Pontiac (pp. 305, 307).

The second volume is given to the travels of John Long, an English Indian-trader who came to North America in 1768 and passed nearly twenty years among the Indians of the upper St. Lawrence, the Nipigon district north and northeast of Lake Superior, and in the Hudson Bay region. The work is of value in its description of the intercourse of traders and savages, in the period of the free trader, before the great fur companies were formed; in its accounts of the Indians; and in its narrative of the expedition of Canadians and Indians from Mackinac to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, in 1780, to secure the furs of that place from capture by the forces of George Rogers Clark. The book appeared in London in 1791, when the question of the evacuation of the Northwestern posts was under consideration by England; and Long's opinion that the retention of the posts was essential to England's maintaining an effective barrier for Canada, doubtless influenced public opinion. The appendix to this volume contains a vocabulary of the Chipeway language. The conservatism of the editor is shown by his note to Long's assertion



that 'the Menominee Indians kill their wives and children before they go to battle.' Dr. Thwaites comments that 'No mention of such a barbarous custom as this is made by other writers. Long may have been misinformed.' Let us hope so!

In the third volume we have the travels of the Michauxs, father and son. André Michaux's journal is of interest not only as a view of Kentucky conditions in 1793, and of the western waters in 1795-96, but also from the fact that the journey was something more than the tour of a botanist. Michaux was the agent of Genet to concert with George Rogers Clark an attack by the frontiersmen upon New Orleans in the interest of France. It is only side-lights that we get, however, upon his important interviews with Kentucky leaders. The later journey of 1795 and 1796 no doubt had also a relation to the revised plans of France for the recovery of Louisiana in those years. As a botanist of well-established reputation, Michaux could travel in these regions without especial suspicion; and his journal gives ample evidence that his heart was in his botanical investigation. Jefferson had favored him as the leader of a trans-continental exploration by way of the Missouri in 1793 (not 1794, as the editor's note gives it), and was, in fact, familiar with Genet's purposes in sending him to Kentucky. Michaux gives us information on the routes of travel between Kentucky and Tennessee and the seaboard, and upon the extent of settlement in the period of his visits to the West.

François André Michaux, the son, is a more valuable traveller, for he wrote fuller accounts of the western country which he visited in 1802. He also was a botanist of note, and his expedition was undertaken under the auspices of the French Minister of the Interior at the time when France had actually received Louisiana by treaty, and when she was preparing to take possession. He was one of a considerable number of savants sent into the West by France, in this period, to report upon the country. His descriptions include accounts of Charleston, New York, Philadelphia, and the route to Pittsburgh. The growing importance of this gateway of the Ohio Valley was recognized by Michaux, and he gives us an appreciative picture of the Ohio Valley, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the return route between the mountains and Charleston. The time was that when the cultivation of cotton was extending into the up-country of the South, and Michaux's account of the progress of this movement is highly important. But his own preference was for the Ohio, 'the centre of commercial activity between the eastern and western states.' He

gives his opinion 'that the banks of the Ohio, from Pittsburgh to Louisville inclusively, will, in the course of twenty years, be the most populous and commercial part of the United States, and where I should settle in preference to any other.' The reader will enjoy his accounts of agriculture and commerce in the West. He tells of the success of the Marietta settlers in 'exporting directly to the Carribee Islands the produce of the country, in a vessel built in their own town, which they sent to Jamaica'; of the horse-trade of Kentucky with Charleston; of the Kentucky cattle, driven in droves of from two to three hundred to Virginia, along the Potomac river, where they were sold to graziers who (in anticipation of the arrangement between the ranchers of the Great Plains and the Kansas farmers of our time) fattened them for the markets of Baltimore and Philadelphia; of the lone backwoodsman on the upper Ohio, paddling in a canoe to examine the borders of the Missouri for a hundred and fifty miles beyond its mouth.

'His costume, like that of all the American sportsmen, consisted of a waistcoat with sleeves, a pair of pantaloons, and a large red and yellow worsted sash. A carabine, a tomahawk or little axe, which the Indians make use of to cut wood and to terminate the existence of their enemies, two beaver-snares, and a large knife suspended at his side, constituted his sporting dress. A rug comprised the whole of his luggage. . . . Such were the first inhabitants of Kentucky and Tennessee, of whom there are now remaining but very few. It was they who began to clear those fertile countries and wrested them from the savages who ferociously disputed their right; it was they, in short, who made themselves masters of the possessions, after five or six years of bloody war; but the long habit of a wandering and idle life has prevented their enjoying the fruit of their labors, and profiting by the very price to which these lands have risen in so short a time. They have emigrated to more remote parts of the country, and formed new settlements. It will be the same with most of those who inhabit the borders of the Ohio.'

He goes on to picture the coming of later emigrants from the Atlantic states, who will replace the log-house with framed dwellings, and extend the clearing to fields of varied agriculture.

This volume also contains Dr. Harris's 'Tour into the Territory Northwest of the Allegheny Mountains' (1803). Harris was a New England clergyman, for a time librarian of Harvard, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and various other learned associations. The work contains useful data, but is brief and lacks the charm of description of Western life found in more sympathetic visitors. His journey took him through Pennsylvania to Marietta, Ohio, and the return.

As the younger Michaux portrays an advance of settlement over that described by his father,

so Fortescue Cuming, in his 'Sketches of a Tour to the Western Country' in 1807-1809, gives a further stage of growth. He was a travelled Englishman, fair in his judgments, and a good observer. The first part of his trip was made on foot from Philadelphia to Pittsburg; after a sojourn through the winter there, he went by boat to Marysville, Kentucky, and thence on horseback through the blue-grass lands of Kentucky, and back to Maysville. From here he proceeded along the stage-road through Chillicothe and Zanesville to Wheeling, and returned to Pittsburg. The following year he went by boat down the Ohio and the Mississippi to Bayou Pierre, and thence on horseback into the settlements of Mississippi territory and into West Florida. Cuming remained long enough in the West to understand its life, and the book abounds in interesting material on the stage of development which Michaux foresaw — the development of town-life, and the replacement of the hunter type by the agricultural settler and the bustling town-builder. It would be impossible here to sketch the contents of his work, but it is sufficient to say that it is one of the best of its class.

The fifth volume contains a summary of conditions in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and the surrounding regions, by Bradbury, a Scotch naturalist, who accompanied the Astorians in 1810 to the Mandans, but returned with Brackenridge. He went down the Mississippi to New Orleans in 1811, and spent the period of the war of 1812 in the United States, possibly making his journey to the Ohio Valley after this. The work is a useful estimate of conditions at the same period as Cuming's tour, and adds material on the situation at the close of the war.

In volume eight, two American travellers give their views of the West in the years 1812 to 1819. Buttrick was a New Englander who had made a voyage to the East Indies by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and another to the West Indies, both of which he describes. His love of wandering took him to Kentucky in 1814, by the route through New York to the Alleghany; and in the succeeding year he repeated his journey. He gives us an account of emigrants chiefly from Maine, who had gathered to the number of about twelve hundred at the headwaters of the Alleghany, waiting for the opening of navigation to descend the Ohio to seek farms where they might avoid the hard times that followed the war of 1812 in New England. He went on to New Orleans, and returned over the famous Natchez trace through the Indian country — the route of returning flatboat men. Of the perils of travel through this lawless region, he gives a vivid picture.

In his 'Pedestrian Tour of Four Thousand Miles through the Western States and Territories,' Estwick Evans, a New Hampshire lawyer, evidently eccentric, gives an account of his journey through western New York and northern Ohio to Detroit, and then down the Alleghany, the Ohio, and the Mississippi, to New Orleans. Even his absurd garb of furs, his painfully verbose moralizing, and his other oddities, do not destroy the value of his reports of life in the West after the ravages of the war. Michigan territory, Indiana, and Illinois, are described in an important period of their forming society, and the rich life of the Southern plantations on the lower Mississippi is brought vividly before the reader.

When an editor has achieved the deservedly high reputation enjoyed by Dr. Thwaites for the accuracy and clearness of his notes, it is to be expected that critics will find particular enjoyment in the discovery of slips. The editorial introductions and abundant annotations certainly add greatly to the value of this series, presenting much information upon the places visited as well as data regarding the authors and the texts. Their value would be enhanced, however, by more frequent citation of the sources from which the facts are drawn. The notes are not free from misprints; some opportunities are missed, and occasional doubtful statements are found. In illustration, reference may be made to the date 1851 for 1853 (I., p. 21); Blainville for Bienville (I., pp. 23, 59); 'comsmandant' (I., p. 56); 'Jesuits Relation' (II., 80). It is doubtful whether the editor of the 'Jesuit Relations' should have stated that Lac des Puans (Stinking Lake) was a name used by the French for Green Bay (II., 186). When the word *Lac* was used, the term was applied either to Lake Michigan or to Lake Winnebago. Evans's reference to Colonel Pinkney (VIII., p. 159) is confused by the editor's note spelling the family name 'Pinckney.' As an example of neglected opportunities may be instanced the failure to explain the importance of the Black Swamp between the Sandusky and the Maumee, in Harrison's operations in the War of 1812. Evans calls it 'famous' for this reason; but the note (VIII., p. 196) fails to mention the military importance of the place. The maps of the various volumes are carefully reproduced, and the index, promised as the concluding volume of the thirty-one which are to make up the series, will be of great aid to students. The publishers have given the travels in these well-printed and substantially bound volumes an excellent setting. The large type, ample margins, and good paper, form a pleasing contrast to the original editions.

FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER.

## SOME HUMAN REMINISCENCES.\*

Among those nuggets of philosophy scattered irrelevantly but not unacceptably through the pages of Thoreau's 'Week,' is the following: 'We do not learn much from learned books, but from true, sincere, human books, from frank and honest biographies.' A frank and human and at the same time most entertaining book of the honest biographical, or rather autobiographical, kind is Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis's 'Bits of Gossip,' a piece of writing whose only serious fault is that it is not longer. Mrs. Davis is best known, at least to older readers, by her story of 'Life in the Iron Mills,' one of the earliest, and perhaps the most powerfully written, of the many stories of laboring-class life in America.

Passing her girlhood successively in western Pennsylvania, in one of the Gulf states, and in West Virginia, and her maturer years chiefly in Philadelphia, with interspersed sojourns in New England and elsewhere, Mrs. Davis views her fellow countrymen and women with no provincial narrowness of vision, and comments on their sectional peculiarities with the large tolerance and understanding of one to whom fulness of years and wealth of experience have brought kindness as well as wisdom. Especially appreciative of excellences and tolerant of defects is she in her attitude toward the slaveholding Southerner of ante-bellum days, and his deadly enemy the abolitionist Northerner. Living on the neutral border as she did for some years before and during the war, this clear-eyed observer was able to see both sides of the perplexing question,—a far less comfortable frame of mind, as she truly remarks, than that of the thorough-going partisan. But a wise impartiality surely reaps its rewards in the end. In keeping with this unbiased attitude,—a coolness and fairness of judgment not too common in women,—is Mrs. Davis's delightfully honest and not too reverential treatment of the New England worthies whom she met on her first visit to Boston and Concord. Here is the way she prefaces her recollections of them:

'I wish I could summon these memorable ghosts before you as I saw them then and afterward. To the eyes of an observer, belonging to the commonplace world, they did not appear precisely as they do in the portraits drawn of them for posterity by their companions, the other Arcopagites, who walked and talked with them apart—always apart from humanity. That was the first peculiarity which struck an outsider in Emerson, Hawthorne, and the other members of the "Atlantic" coterie; that while they thought they were guiding the real world, they stood quite outside of it, and never would see it as it was.'

\* BITS OF GOSSIP. By Rebecca Harding Davis. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

She is particularly severe on the 'would-be seer' whose memorable achievement in carpentry was the rustic arbor he built for Emerson 'to do his thinking in,'—a very artistic and well-appointed structure, except that it had no door, and so no one could use it. To the lady from Virginia, this wonderful edifice seemed 'a fitting symbol for this guild of prophets and their scheme of life.' We have read much of Mr. Alcott's praise of vegetarianism. A page from Mrs. Davis's book may perhaps help us to rate these laudations at their true value. We quote, as the author has written, with no unkindness of purpose. Indeed, one can hardly help liking the amiable dreamer all the better after viewing his innocent absurdities through Mrs. Davis's eyes.

'Early that morning, when his lank, gray figure had first appeared at the gate, Mr. Hawthorne said: "Here comes the Sage of Concord. He is anxious to know what kind of human beings come up from the back hills of Virginia. Now I will tell you," his eyes gleaming with fun, "what he will talk to you about. Pears. Yes. You may begin at Plato or the day's news, and he will come around to pears. He is now convinced that a vegetable diet affects both the body and soul, and that pears exercise a more direct and ennobling influence on us than any other vegetable or fruit. Wait. You'll hear presently." When we went in to dinner, therefore, I was surprised to see the sage eat heartily of the fine sirloin of beef set before us. But with the dessert he began to advocate a vegetable diet, and at last announced the spiritual influence of pears, to the great delight of his host, who laughed like a boy and was humored like one by the gentle old man.'

The Transcendentalists are one and all handled, not roughly, but certainly without gloves, by Mrs. Davis. Her estimate of them can be given in no better words than her own.

'New England then swarmed with weak-brained, imitative folk who had studied books with more or less zeal, and who knew nothing of actual life. They were suffering under the curse of an education which they could not use; they were the lean, underfed men and women of villages and farms, who were trained enough to be lawyers and teachers in their communities, but who actually were cobblers, mill-hands, or tailoresses. They had revolted from Puritanism, not to enter any other live church, but to fall into a dull disgust, a nausea with all religion. To them came this new prophet with his discovery of the God within themselves. They hailed it with acclamation. The new dialect of the Transcendentalist was easily learned. They talked it as correctly as the Chinaman does his pigeon English. Up to the old gray house among the pines in Concord they went—hordes of wild-eyed Harvard undergraduates and lean, underpaid working-women, each with a disease of soul to be cured by the new Healer.'

The author's presentation of the great ones of Boston and neighborhood is almost always shrewd, and furnishes excellent reading, however much the reader may at times feel inclined to dissent. But when, in praise of Hawthorne, she denies to him all self-consciousness, and



writes that 'he probably never knew that he was different' from those around him, and that 'he knew and cared little about Nathaniel Hawthorne,' one cannot suppress a word of emphatic disagreement. A man cannot spin romances out of his brain and drop his plummet into the hidden depths of our common human nature without gaining, from the introspection involved, some very real sense of his own capacities and limitations, and an abiding consciousness of the awful mystery that each is to himself even more than to his fellows. We linger perhaps unduly over this chapter on 'Boston in the Sixties,' but one more quotation demands insertion. It is a rather startling characterization of Thoreau by his friend Emerson.

'He said to me suddenly once, "I wish Thoreau had not died before you came. He was an interesting study." "Why?" I asked. "Why? Thoreau?" He hesitated, thinking, going apparently to the bottom of the matter, and said presently: "Henry often reminded me of an animal in human form. He had the eye of a bird, the scent of a dog, the most acute, delicate intelligence,—but no soul. No," he repeated, shaking his head with decision, "Henry could not have had a human soul."'

It is refreshing to read an author so out of humor with the commercial spirit of the age as is Mrs. Davis. She was reared in a community where discussion of money matters was considered vulgar, and any reference to one's own or one's neighbor's pecuniary condition the extreme of bad taste. She cherishes, too, the old-fashioned reverence for things sacred. 'With a conceit quite unconscious of its own absurdity,' she writes, 'each college boy and girl puts the Almighty and His Messenger to man on trial, and pronounces judgment on them.' Yet she is not without hope for the future even in this particular; for 'after all,' she says, 'we are a young nation, and vanity is a fault of youth. We will [i. e. shall] grow out of it presently.'

Writing of those who wrought for the freeing of the slave, she speaks as follows of Lowell, Whittier, and Beecher:

'Lowell's politics and poetry were, as a rule, kept inside of his books. He himself in every-day life was so simple, so sincere, so human, that you forgot he had any higher calling than that of being the most charming of companions. Mr. Whittier, on the contrary, was always the poet and the Abolitionist. He did not consciously pose, but he never for a moment forgot his mission. He was thin, mild, and ascetic, looking like a Presbyterian country minister. He gave his views of slavery and the South with a gentle, unwearied obstinacy, exasperating to anyone who knew that there was another side to the question. I never saw a human being with a personality more aggressive than that of Henry Ward Beecher. . . . He had an enormous following of men and a few women. But, back of the heavy jaws and thick lips and searching eyes swathed in drooping lids, back of the powerful intellect and tender sympathy, there was a nameless something in Mr. Beecher which repelled most women. You

resolved obstinately not to agree with his argument, not to laugh or cry with him, not to see him again. Perhaps it is ungracious in me to tell this. But I cannot give the impression he made without it. He was always Dr. Fell to me, in spite of his strength and the wonderful charm of his sympathy with every living creature.'

After this avowal of temperamental antipathy to Beecher, one is not surprised to learn that Mrs. Davis was no worshipper of Walt Whitman. To her, 'Whitman simply was indecent, as thousands of other men are indecent, who are coarse by nature and vulgar by breeding.' Many interesting things are related of Clay and Blaine, the former of whom was the political idol of her youth, and the latter a distant cousin and a fellow resident of Washington, Pa., her birthplace. She writes with every advantage of an intimate and lifelong acquaintance; but when she declares of Blaine that this 'melancholy idler . . . at heart did not care whether he ever entered the White House or not,' we are not entirely convinced. By the way, to refer to Washington, Pa., is about as definite as referring to Smithville or Farmington, U. S., as there are twenty-three Washingtons in Pennsylvania, according to Lippincott's Gazetteer. But the context makes it reasonably certain that Washington of Washington County is meant. Another criticism may be ventured in this same field of geography. Why does the author invariably spell Culpeper (the Virginia county and town) with three p's? The Virginians of that district are, we believe, rather careful to distinguish their county and county-seat from the condiment containing three labials.

Mrs. Davis has given us a little book that is sane and wise and cheerful, as well as entertaining. Perhaps one reason why she is so good a romancer is that she has so firm a hold on reality and so keen a scent for sham and humbug; and she clothes her reality in so attractive a guise because she is quick to see the romantic in character and situation.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

#### AN EPOCH-REMAKING BOOK.\*

No idea of the contents of 'The Rise of English Culture,' the posthumous work of an English Congregationalist, the Rev. Edwin Johnson, is conveyed by the title. These contents are an absolute denial of credit to any modern historical work said to have been composed before the period of the Revival of Letters. To the author, Polydore Vergil is 'the first scholar of known personality who undertook to write the history of our country since the old Roman time'; all that passes for

\* THE RISE OF ENGLISH CULTURE. By Edwin Johnson, M.A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.



the history of Europe between the fall of the Roman Empire and the Renaissance is an elaborate fable worked out in a widely ramified literary conspiracy of the Benedictine monasteries. With the self-interest of the Benedictines as a *pou sto*, the author easily heaves the mediæval world, as we assume to know it, out of existence.

The book, a generously handsome octavo of over 600 pages, consists of a memoir of its author by Edward A. Petherick, a Part I. devoted to the Benedictines and their varied activities, and a Part II. devoted to following their trail through the historical writings of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Why the book, written ten years before the author's death, was not printed until nearly three years after his death, is nowhere apparent.

From Mr. Petherick's memoir we learn that the book is the last of a series: 'Antiqua Mater,' 'The Rise of Christendom,' and 'The Rise of English Culture.' Coming suddenly, after months of earnest research, upon a clue, it was gradually revealed to him that the actual writers of the Church and Gospel histories were not ancient. Not one only, or a few only, of the supposed ancient writers seemed to write in a sixteenth-century manner, as Canon Westcott had remarked of Jerome: nearly all of them belonged to that late period. What the clue is, is not very clear. But Petherick makes much of the fact that both Bryce and Freeman comment on the absence of mediæval monuments in Rome; and regarding Palestine, he makes such assertions as this: 'Other inscriptions have been found in abundance, but not a single Hebrew word.'

Here we may turn to Mr. Johnson himself. Mr. Johnson places the seat of Judaism in Spain. Here about the year 1200, 'Maimonides gave the Jews a Creed; and it was near to Maimonides' time that the Hebrew Scriptures were written, began to be recited in the Synagogues and to be commented on by the Rabbins. . . Now, the Benedictine corporation could not have come into existence before the Hebrew Scriptures were in some version known to them, because they base their system of teaching upon a certain interpretation of those Scriptures. . . [The Benedictines] constructed out of their study of "the Old Testament," as they called the Hebrew Scriptures, another book which they chose to call "the New Testament." The Benedictine Order, like its older rival the Synagogue, invented a charter, a *quasi* divine patent for their greed and rapacity. But they did more. They planned and executed a multifarious fable, — first, to fill out an assumed antiquity of the Order; secondly, over and over again 'to define the dogma of the Order

by setting up an imaginary heretic to teach its opposite'; thirdly, to secure material advantages to themselves by feigning long established use of possessions and tributes. 'And who can dispossess his memory of the saying put into the mouth of the genial and secular-minded Pope Leo X., — "*How profitable to us that fable of Jesus Christ!*"'

From among the names which the author attains by means of quotation marks, we may cull the following: 'St. Augustine,' 'Tertullian,' 'St. Basil the Great,' 'Isidore of Seville,' 'Eusebius Pamphili,' 'St. Gregory the Great,' 'Thomas Aquinas,' 'Scotus,' 'Gregory of Tours,' 'Bede,' 'Alcuin,' 'Lanfranc,' 'Anselm,' 'Wiclif,' 'Charlemagne,' 'Alfred the Great,' 'William the Conqueror.' Columbus was invented to derive to the monks the glory of a discovery really made later and at first doubted and flouted by them.

The second part of the book is the one to which the title of the whole work is properly applicable. Five chapters are devoted to Polydore Vergil as a critic and dupe. Specific adulterations are pointed out and explained as allegories of what was going on in Henry VIII.'s reign. *E. g.*, 'The law *Ne ex eas regno* is put in force when required, under Henry VIII. It also is traced up to the tyrannic system of exaction and confiscation under Rufus. . . Norman fable again proves to be Tudor fact.' In the chapter on Leland, the author argues that Chaucer is the syndicate name of a number of Tudor wits; and in the next chapter, on Early Printed Books, that Caxton is an hypostasis of the printing confraternity, the Benedictine hoof being visible in the printer's use of the word *chapel*. The Inns of Courts were a school of poetry, for the law-books that should have been studied had not yet been invented. In the chapter on Public Records, the existence of such records before the Tudor period is with much circumstance denied. The Bible in England, The New Testament, Poets and Critics, — whatever the heading, the tenor of the chapter is the same. The tale, indeed, becomes monotonous. The conclusion is nerveless by comparison with the main thesis: it is hardly more than a homily on the Truth of Letters and Science and the rival Truth proclaimed by the Church; and there is a curious intimation that in America and the Colonies the Truth of Letters and Science will be established.

That this book will strike the trained scholar as preposterous, is certain at the outset. But the author is himself a trained scholar, a man of great erudition and some method. Thus the book distinguishes itself from such works as 'The Great Cryptogram' of Ignatius Donnelly and similar books that believe nothing and

believe it with unswerving fatuity. By comparison with them, it seems worthy of a matter-of-fact refutation. Such a refutation would be the proper task of an historian. In one way, however, it may best be made by ancillary sciences. A breath of one of these may prove more potent than the shock of a phalanx of the enemy — here, accepted historical criticism.

Let us then take a look at the philological aspect of the author's theory. The theory implies, and the author elsewhere explicitly states, that 'Anglo-Saxon letters are a sixteenth century invention.' Surely, the author could have had no idea of what such a statement carried with it. It means the invention of archaic forms of language such that scholars three hundred years later could work out a chronological and geographical gradation of forms, a many-branched linguistic history covering a thousand years; this history, moreover, agreeing in principle with the history of other Germanic languages, and also with that of the Romance and the classical languages. It means the invention of forms which show, when observed in the established chronology, phonetic changes conformable to physiological laws not understood until three hundred and fifty years after the supposed invention, and of forms unintelligible as forms to any comparison with cognate tongues, yet perfectly clear when, three hundred years after the supposed invention, Sanskrit and the earlier forms of Latin and Greek came to be studied. The invention of an historical system of men, events, laws, and customs, which Mr. Johnson attributes to the Benedictines, is an act of human intellect far outstripping the greatest yet known — the Ptolemaic system of astronomy. But the incidental invention of the multifarious phenomena of Germanic and Romanic linguistics outstrips the historical fabulation far more than that outstrips the

'Sphere  
With Centric and Eccentric scribbled o'er,  
Cycle and Epicycle, orb in orb.'

Grimm and Sievers and Sweet would no doubt enjoy converse with the abbot whose stupendous genius uttered this truly Jehovan fiat.

*Non liquet.* But even if it did, of what use could such a Babel made-to-measure have been? The phenomenon we call *umlaut*, for instance, adds no whit of credibility to any part of this alleged fabrication. The supererogation of the invention is quite as unparalleled as the invention itself would have been. Again, the Benedictines, or *qui que ce soit*, might have invented Chaucerian metrics from sixteenth-century English and French usage. But why should they have invented alliterative verse, — or, inventing it, why did they invent such distinct varieties of it as are exemplified in Langland, in Genesis A and Old English poetry

generally, and in Genesis B and the continental poetry generally? Why did they think it necessary to have a Latin Bede and also a vernacular Bede, — why a Boëthius in the Alfredian vernacular and a quite independent Boëthius in the Chaucerian vernacular? All, all supererogation; and wholly unbelievable, even if it served a useful end in the *fable convenue*.

The author of this misguided work has strained at an historical gnat and swallowed a philological camel. Very likely he has swallowed besides an architectural camel, a chronological camel, kitchen-middings, and what not else. Every expert along the boundaries of history would probably give testimony as damaging as that of the philologist. But the testimony of philology alone will at least suffice to bring in the Scotch verdict, 'Not proven.'

GUIDO H. STEMPEL.

#### NEW LETTERS OF ELIA.\*

Sixty-seven years have passed since Thomas Noon Talfourd, acting in the capacity of literary executor, presented to the public a slender volume containing all the letters of Charles Lamb that were then deemed suitable for publication. Eleven years later, the death of Mary Lamb was followed by Talfourd's 'Final Memorials,' revealing the tragic and tender story of the Lambs. Since that far-away day succeeding editors, — Hazlitt, FitzGerald, Lucas, and Ainger, — have garnered stray letters, almost one by one, until now this latest edition comprises no less than four hundred and sixty-eight epistles, — and still 'makes no claim to be complete.'

Since the publication in 1888 of the first Ainger edition, many letters have come to light, most of them appearing in the Macmillan *edition de luxe* of 1900. These are all included in the present edition, but devoted Elians will be chiefly grateful for the publication here of the hitherto unprinted series of sixteen letters written by Lamb to John Rickman, one of the best loved of the 'Wednesday' men.

The first of these Rickman letters is written in September, 1801, from Margate, whither Charles and Mary had gone 'to drink sea water and pick up shells.' Lamb whimsically complains of the treatment accorded his contributions to the 'Morning Chronicle.'

'I did something for them, but I soon found that it was a different thing writing for the Lordly Editor of the great Whig Paper to what it was scribbling for the poor *Albion*. More than three-fourths of what I did was superciliously rejected;

\* THE LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB. 'Eversley' edition. Newly arranged, with additions. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Alfred Ainger. In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Co.

whereas in the old *Albion* the seal of my well known handwriting was enough to drive away any nonsense current. I believe I shall give up this way of writing, and turn honest, scramble on as well as I can for a year, and make a *Book*, for why should every creature make books but I?

The gentle irony of Lamb, so familiar to us, is never long missing.

'G. Burnett had just finished his essay when I came away. Mushrooms scramble up in a night; but diamonds, you know, lie a long while ripening in the bed. The purport of it is to persuade the world that opinions tending to the subversion of Established Religion and Governments, systems of medicine, etc., should not be rashly vented in every company: a good orthodox doctrine which has been preached up with the "holy text of Pike and Gun" with you in Ireland, and is pretty familiar in England, but is novel to George; at least he never wrote an Essay upon that subject before. Critics should think of this, before they loosely cry out, This is commonplace, what is there new in it? It may be all new to the Author, *he* may never have thought of it before, and it may have cost him as much brain-sweat as a piece of the most inveterate originality.'

Another of the new letters begins, 'Your goose found her way into our Larder with infinite discretion.' A letter addressed to Mrs. Rickman gives a hint of Lamb's book-hunting propensity, and almost certainly refers to the 'Poetry for Children,' a book rarely to be met with even then. 'Will you regive or lend me, by the bearer, the one Volume of Juvenile Poetry? I have tidings of a second at Brighton. If the two tally, we may some day play a hand at old whist, *who shall have both*.' Of Rickman himself we have this pleasant portrait:

'The finest fellow to drop in a' nights, about nine or ten o'clock — cold bread and cheese time — just in the *wishing* time of the night, when you *wish* for somebody to come in, without a distinct idea of a probable anybody. Just in the nick, neither too early to be tedious, not too late to sit a reasonable time. He is a most pleasant hand; a fine rattling fellow, has gone through life laughing at solemn apes; — himself hugely literate, oppressively full of information in all stuff of conversation, from matter of fact to Xenophon and Plato — can talk Greek with Porson, politics with Thelwall, conjecture with George Dyer, nonsense with me, and anything with anybody; \* \* \* understands the *first time* (a great desideratum in common minds) — you need never twice speak to him; does not want explanations, translations, limitations as Professor Godwin does when you make an assertion; *up* to anything; *down* to everything; whatever *sapit hominem*. A perfect man.'

One misses in this edition Lamb's letter of proposal to Frances Maria Kelley, and the truly noble one that followed her declination of his offer of marriage, — a serious omission, but perhaps an unavoidable one.

Both for the new and interesting matter that they contain, and as an evidence of the sustained interest in Lamb's life and work, these two handsome volumes will be welcomed by every lover of 'Elia.'

MUNSON A. HAVENS.

#### NEGRO SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS.\*

In the work under review we have in the fullest detail an account of negro servitude in Illinois, one of the states supposed by the student of school histories to have been preserved by the Ordinance of 1787 from the blighting influence of slavery. In the early chapters, the author traces the history of negro slavery during the period of the French and English occupation, and during the existence of the territorial and state governments, to the period of anti-slavery agitation that began in the '30's. The judicial decisions are explained in detail, until the final decisions destroyed negro servitude in Illinois. Much the greater part of the volume is devoted to the history of the anti-slavery agitation and its local manifestations in the state, and to the rise of the several political parties that made use of the abolition sentiment. A final chapter sketches the progress, or rather the lack of progress, of popular sentiment in regard to the negro. A complete and scientific bibliography is appended. In the appendix are also some interesting papers relating to Illinois slavery, — sale papers, indentures, and letters from the masters of slaves. A table is given showing the growth of the anti-slavery vote, from 160 in 1840 to 172,196 in 1860. The illustrations consist of a photograph of the Lovejoy monument at Alton, a reproduction of an Underground Railway advertisement, likenesses of several anti-slavery agitators (the two Lovejoys, Lyman Trumbull, Zebina Eastman, and Abraham Lincoln), and, very lonely in that company, Stephen A. Douglas.

Of slavery in Illinois as a social institution, Mr. Harris says almost nothing. His concern is with the legal status of the negroes. Negro slavery was introduced into the Illinois country by the French; the English conquest in 1763 did not affect slavery, nor were property rights disturbed by Virginia, which gained the territory during the Revolution. Virginia ceded her claims to the United States on condition that all inhabitants be allowed to retain all their possessions and their ancient rights. The Ordinance of 1787 guaranteed the continuation of these rights and at the same time prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory. This anti-slavery clause was interpreted by Congress, by the territorial governors, and by the people, as prohibiting the introduction of more slaves, — not as destroying slavery in the territory and hence making it free territory, nor as prohibiting limited servitude. Consequently, from this time until 1848, when slavery was destroyed by

\* THE HISTORY OF NEGRO SERVITUDE IN ILLINOIS, and of the Anti-Slavery Agitation in that State, 1719-1864. By N. Dwight Harris, Ph.D. Illustrated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.



a new constitution, there were three classes of negroes in Illinois, — slaves for life, belonging to the French settlers and their descendants; indentured servants, bound to a master for a term of years, often as long as life; and free negroes with no civil status. A slave-owner from Virginia or Kentucky might come into Illinois with his slaves, and by a process of registration, supposedly 'voluntary' on the part of the negroes, change them into servants bound for terms of two to ninety-nine years. Thus the substance of slavery was preserved, under a different form, and in spite of the Ordinance of 1787. To regulate the slaves and indentured servants, a code of laws, borrowed from the slave codes of Virginia and Kentucky, was drawn up in 1803. These 'Black Laws' remained on the statute-books until repealed, as late as February 7, 1865. This code regulated the treatment of the servants, their food and clothes, term of service, and punishment; it provided for a pass system, and made it illegal for whites to trade with them. The servants had no standing in law. Under this code, they were bought, sold, and bequeathed by will, as if they were Mississippi slaves; and the prices paid — \$300 to \$600 for boys and girls, and \$800 to \$1,000 for men — prove that the limitations on servitude had little effect on the value of the slave.

In 1818, when the state constitution was formed, probably a majority of the Illinois settlers wanted a pro-slavery constitution; but, from motives of expediency, the one adopted allowed only a limited servitude except in the case of the French slaves. However, there were many who wanted unlimited negro slavery; and from 1820 to 1824 there was a contest to secure two-thirds of the legislature in order to have a convention called which, it was expected, would revise the constitution and legally establish negro slavery. The necessary number was secured; but a majority of the people, some of them disgusted by the methods of the convention party, voted against having a convention, the vote being 6,640 to 4,972.

This victory decided that immigration to Illinois should be from the East, and not from the South; the Southerner did not feel safe in risking his negro property under the laws of Illinois. Yet there was then no anti-slavery movement; in fact, the laws and court decisions gradually strengthened the master's hold upon his servants. In 1828, the Supreme Court decided that the Ordinance of 1787 was not binding upon the state of Illinois, having been suspended by the constitution of 1818. It further decided that 'registered servants are goods and chattels, and can be sold on execution.' But about 1835, influenced by the growing anti-slavery sentiment, the courts began to

limit the operation of the 'Black Laws' by enforcing registration, by declaring the children of servants to be free, by reversing the decision of 1828 which declared that servants were chattels, by forbidding the sale of servants, and finally, in 1843, by deciding that residence in a free state made a free man of a slave voluntarily brought in by his master. The courts of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Missouri had already asserted this principle. In 1844, the remnant of French slavery was abolished by the courts. All servitude not imposed by the state was destroyed by the constitution of 1848, and in 1864 the supreme court decided that the state could not sell a free negro immigrant into slavery. So the last negro became free a year before Lincoln died. The laws of Illinois were always in favor of slavery until 1865; the supreme court until about 1835 was pro-slavery, and after that date was controlled by anti-slavery sentiment rather than guided by law or precedent.

But while the slaves were thus gaining freedom through the courts the laws and public opinion were making the position of the free negro unbearable. He was ill-treated and scorned and abused in all places; he had no standing in the courts, no rights, civil or political, and though forced to pay taxes he was not allowed to send his children to school. In order not to be sold into servitude, he must have a certificate of freedom, and must furnish a thousand-dollar bond that he would not become a public charge. There was much opposition to the presence of the free negroes, and the constitution of 1848, which destroyed domestic slavery, gave the legislature authority to prevent free negro immigration. This article of the constitution was adopted by a majority of 23,182; and in 1853 a law was passed to enforce it by selling free negro immigrants into servitude. In spite of all anti-slavery agitation, the sentiment of the people did not soften toward the free negro. A proposed constitution was rejected in 1862, by 16,051 majority; yet an article of that constitution forbidding the immigration of negroes was accepted by a majority of 100,590, and an article prohibiting negro suffrage was adopted by a majority of 176,271, only 35,649 voting against it. Under such influences, the free negro population did not increase rapidly, many preferring to remain slaves; many of the free negroes were kidnapped by thrifty Illinoisians and sold to the Southern planters. The position of the negro since emancipation has improved but little, the author thinks, although the unfavorable laws have disappeared from the statute-books.

In tracing the rise of anti-slavery sentiment in Illinois, Mr. Harris does not clearly distinguish between the various kinds of anti-slavery



people. Some were opposed to slavery in Illinois; others to slavery anywhere; some wanted no negroes at all in the state, others wanted only free negroes; some were abolitionists from moral reasons, others because of politics, and still others because of economic reasons. All of these Mr. Harris puts together as anti-slavery men, or abolitionists. In reality, there was little genuine anti-slavery sentiment in Illinois until the late '50's. Most of the people wanted no negroes, slave or free, but were not inclined to meddle with slavery in the South. This is proved by the Lovejoy episode, and by the fact that an anti-slavery organization could not be maintained nor an anti-slavery paper be supported. The attempts at founding an anti-slavery political party resulted in failure until 1856. Slavery in Illinois politics was hardly a moral issue, in spite of the efforts of the author to show high moral motives in the anti-slavery politicians. Much space is devoted to anti-slavery politics; every platform and every vote is given, every candidate named, but, with few exceptions, it looks like a case of the 'Outs' trying to become the 'Ins,' and slavery is used as a good weapon in the struggle. We discount the sympathy expressed for the Southern slave, when we know that nothing whatever was done for the few free negroes in their midst. Dislike for the master led the abolitionist to aid runaway slaves, but the latter must not stop in the state; no voice was raised for the free negro. We should now admire those abolitionists more had they succored the wretches at their own doors instead of stirring up the flames of sectional hatred by the course they pursued. A queer instance of their ethics is shown in the Lovejoy episode: Lovejoy, seeing that no good was likely to come of his agitation, wrote a letter resigning the editorship of the abolition paper at Alton. The letter was to be published, but an intimate friend suppressed it, and consequently Lovejoy went on to his death at the hands of the mob.

The peculiar composition of the population of Illinois materially influenced politics. The central and southern counties were controlled by men of Southern birth or descent; the northern counties were settled from the East, and were usually opposed in politics to the southern part. Most of the negroes were in the southern counties. To favor negro immigration was to favor the political opposition, and naturally the Northern settler opposed anything that would strengthen the Southern settlers or cause more of them to come into the state. Mr. Harris would have done well had he traced more thoroughly the sectional influences in the state; a few good maps would reconcile his readers to the omission of the illustrations used.

The author is decidedly abolitionist in his

sympathies; for the pro-slavery Democrats and the Southern settlers he shows slight respect. A wealth of adjectives enables him to express his appreciation of the former and his dislike of the latter, yet this feeling seems almost colorless; the dry recital of names, dates, and platforms causes one to welcome these expressions of opinions, which seem rather to be inherited than formed as a result of knowledge. Mr. Harris proceeds upon the assumption that the faith of the anti-slavery men was always good, their motives pure and unselfish, their character and intelligence above the average; but he is suspicious of all that pertains to their opponents, and is inclined to believe them guilty of the secret plans and treacherous methods that went out with dynastic politics. Of the abolitionists he says: 'The spirit displayed by these men was admirable, and worthy of a noble cause.' 'Enough cannot be said in praise of the self sacrifice, the patient perseverance, the conscientious devotion to duty, the high sense of political honor, and withal the genial liberality of these men.' Of the Southern element in the population, he says that those from the Carolinas and Georgia were 'ignorant, shiftless, and obstinate,' 'unscrupulous and dishonest'; 'Andrew Borders, a man well-known for his cruelty and rapacity, . . . a true Southerner'; 'these people [of Southern Illinois] were as narrow-minded and stubborn as they were kind-hearted and hospitable.' He says that the negro is still persecuted as of old, and 'a state of affairs very similar to that in the South exists there.' It is but fair to say that these expressions of feeling do not seem to be the result of personal prejudice, but rather the reflection of the spirit of the time caught from research among its documents, or acquired through tradition as a matter of course, like the small Southern boy's belief that 'Yankees have horns,' or the opinion of the New York schoolboy that 'Southern people are black and lazy.'

Mr. Harris evidently does not know his negro except through documents; he states that 'to a white man all negroes look alike,' and he locates Hampton Institute in North Carolina. No attention is paid to the influence of economic forces that were working for the extinction of slavery; the anti-slavery and anti-negro sentiments of the Southern settlers (like Lincoln), who fled from slavery, are not considered important; the almost universal 'lily white' feeling, and its importance, escaped him altogether; with him, the task was to work out the anti-slavery history of Illinois as a moral and humanitarian movement, which it was not, to any great degree. The result is that we have all the facts, but the collector was unable to interpret them; he really did not understand

his subject in its largest aspects; the history of slavery in Illinois is inseparably connected with that of slavery in the rest of the country, and cannot be written as if entirely independent.

WALTER L. FLEMING.

#### WHAT IS KNOWN OF EARTHQUAKES.\*

The study of earthquakes, from the viewpoint of the new seismology, must be considered as somewhat technical. For such a study is really a branch of physics, and concerns itself with the laws of the propagation of waves in the solid body of the earth. To treat this subject in such fashion that it will be as pleasant and easy to master as an ordinary novel, is quite an impossible feat. Nevertheless, Major Dutton, whose reputation as a student of geology and an investigator of earthquakes is international, has succeeded in explaining and popularizing the new seismology in a noteworthy degree, in his recent book upon that subject. In a very few cases, a formula, modest in dimensions and easy to understand, finds its way into the text, and saves much circumlocution; but the book is practically free from mathematical symbols.

The introductory chapter aims to acquaint the reader with the general terms used in the discussion of these phenomena, and to describe the various ways in which an earthquake commonly manifests itself. The author then explains the two principal causes of earthquakes, which are volcanic action and the mysterious force which shows itself in various dislocations of the earth's crust, such as mountain building and other displacements which might be caused by gradual contraction of the earth, or by subterranean influences of the precise nature of which we are ignorant. The most dreadful earthquakes are shown to be non-volcanic in origin.

The best modern instruments for detecting quakes, and also for measuring the complex motions of the earth's surface during these disturbances, are described in detail, and the four sorts of waves produced are discussed. The different scales used for measuring the intensity of shocks are explained, and the speeds of the various kinds of waves are determined. It is shown that all recorded earthquakes originate at depths probably never as great as twenty miles. Yet the vibrations caused are, in the case of great quakes, transmitted through and around the earth to distances of thousands of miles.

The determination of the speeds at which

\* EARTHQUAKES in the Light of the New Seismology. By Clarence Edward Dutton, Major U. S. A. Illustrated. (Science Series.) New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

the different classes of vibrations travel is a difficult matter, and is of the highest importance in revealing the nature of the earth's interior. Major Dutton therefore devotes three chapters to this part of the subject. One of the conclusions drawn is that the more deeply rocks lie imbedded in the earth's crust, the more elastic and rigid they are. On the whole, the rigidity of the earth must be very great.

Two of the closing chapters of the book treat of the geographical distribution of earthquakes; it appears that they are most frequent where the earth's crust is most rugged and highly diversified in profile. The final chapter is devoted to the very interesting topic of 'sea-quakes.' This term is applied to peculiar agitations of the sea which cause ships to tremble, and are often accompanied by a strange roar emanating from the water; they are due to any force which lifts or depresses the sea-bottom or the littoral. The exhaustive tables of De Montessus de Ballore, founded upon reliable data from 131,292 quakes, showing the geographical distribution of seismicity, are inserted as an appendix. The book is packed with many details which it is impossible to mention in limited space. The typographical dress of the volume, and the excellence of the full-page plates and other illustrations which adorn it, beset the sterling merits of the work.

HERBERT A. HOWE.

#### RECENT FICTION.\*

Mr. Howells has so assured a position among our living novelists that he can afford, upon occasion, to be something less than his best self; and some of his recent work has shown signs,

\*THE SON OF ROYAL LANGBRITH. By W. D. Howells. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE COMMON LOT. By Robert Herrick. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE PRESIDENT. By Alfred Henry Lewis. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

THE MASTERY. By Mark Lee Luther. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE GEORGIANS. By Will N. Harben. New York: Harper & Brothers.

MY LADY OF THE NORTH. The Love Story of a Gray-Jacket. By Randall Parrish. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

BEVERLY OF GRAUSTARK. By George Barr McCutcheon. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

ROLAND OF ALTENBURG. By Edward Mott Woolley. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

ORRAIN. A Romance. By S. Levett-Yeats. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

BEATRICE OF VENICE. By Max Pemberton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

HEARTS IN EXILE. By John Oxenham. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE FOOD OF THE GODS, and How It Came to Earth. By H. G. Wells. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

SABRINA WARHAM. The Story of her Youth. By Lawrence Housman. New York: The Macmillan Co.

DOUBLE HARNESS. By Anthony Hope. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

if not exactly of flagging energies, at least of a lack of that concentration of power which the most serious art demands. No such apology as this, however, need be made for 'The Son of Royal Langbrith,' which is the latest of his long series of novels. In this work he appears before the public at his highest and surest, joining with the invention and grasp of his best early books a heightened degree of that reflective ripeness which comes only with the advancing years. It is one of the finest books he has ever written; one of the best American novels of our time. The situation depicted is old enough, although the publishers naively describe it as 'new in fiction'; but this offers no bar to our satisfaction. The oldest situations are apt to be the best, and the only fair criterion of judgment must be, not the choice of the situation, but the use that is made of it. The story is of James Langbrith, who has been brought up to revere the memory of the father whom he lost in childhood. This ancestor-worship has become with him a sort of cult, and he loves to dwell upon the sturdy virtues and quiet philanthropies in the exercise of which the father had made himself a shining example to his fellow-men. But the real facts of the case are that this same father was an unmitigated scoundrel, who built up his own fortunes at the expense of others, and who posed as a pillar of respectability while leading a dissolute life. When the son grows up and is graduated from Harvard, these facts are known to only three people in the little manufacturing town which is the scene of the novel. One is his long-suffering mother, who has never dared to un deceive him; the other two are the dead man's brother (now in charge of his mills) and the old family physician. For the rest of the community—the young and the new-comers—the old pious legend of Royal Langbrith's virtues is as fixed a fact as the patriotism of George Washington. Thus is raised the moral problem with which Mr. Howells has chosen to deal. That he deals with it subtly and judiciously, allowing a fair hearing to all the conflicting considerations, is a matter of course. Just how the problem is worked out is of less importance than the way in which it is put,—a way which is strikingly that of Dr. Ibsen's 'Ghosts,' although in the present case there is no problem of heredity superadded to make the outcome horrible. But the truth has to be revealed, and when it has been revealed,—by accident, as it were, rather than of set purpose on the part of those who have kept it hidden,—we see clearly enough how sophistical were the reasonings of those who, knowing what it was, had advised that it be left buried forever. Fortunately, the revelation brings with it no need of tragedy, and its chastening effect upon the enlightened son seems to be just what that young man needs for the shaping of his character.

There is one situation to which the novelist can always have recourse when others fail him,—the situation offered by the marriage of a strong man to a weak woman, or of a weak man to a strong woman. It is always possible to

treat this relation with some degree of freshness, because the variations upon the theme are practically inexhaustible. Mr. Robert Herrick's 'The Common Lot' is based upon this relation, and he has chosen to depict the latter of the two possible cases. The man of his book is a young architect, bent upon worldly success, and gradually yielding to one temptation after another until a sort of dry-rot has come to permeate his entire moral organism. The woman has a character of Puritan sensitiveness in matters of right and wrong, but she makes the too-frequent mistake of idealizing the man whom she loves, until first instinct and then proof of a more sensible nature gradually do their work of disillusionment. When she learns the truth, she deserts her husband until such time as he shall realize his degradation and seek her forgiveness. The climax comes with the destruction by fire of a hotel building of the architect's construction, and the loss of many lives. It was a contractor's building, dishonestly erected with the connivance of the architect. This tragedy opens his eyes to the true meaning of the practices into which he has fallen, and by confession and restitution he makes what tardy reparation is within his power. Reunited with his wife, he starts to rebuild his broken career—this time upon an honest foundation; and there the story ends. We hesitate to call it the best of Mr. Herrick's books, because we think highly of the others; but it is without doubt a strong piece of work, such as few of our novelists could hope to equal. It has much variety of character and scene, almost photographically observed, and it has many interesting incidents of secondary importance; but its chief virtue is to be found in the impressiveness with which it presents the ethical problem, and enforces (by artistic implication) the teaching that the moral life is a unity,—that conduct cannot be a matter of compartments, but that each of our acts must affect all the others for good or for evil.

There arose a smothered feline screech as from a tiger whose back is broken in a dead-fall. Richard gave his wrist the shadow of a twist, and Snorri fell on one knee. Then, as though it were some foul thing, Richard tossed aside Snorri's hand, from the nails of which blood came oozing in black drops as large as grapes.' In such fashion does heroism cope with villainy in the first chapter of 'The President,' and thus are we assured that virtue will be triumphant in the end. Those who like their fiction highly-colored and strenuous will find their account in this melodramatic tale by Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis. Snorri is a Russian of the deepest dye, who seeks to marry the daughter of Senator Hanway, and to loot the United States Treasury by tunnelling beneath its foundations. Richard, who is a multi-millionaire incognito, seeks the hand of the same young woman, and thwarts the burglarious designs of his desperate rival with a degree of success as shining as Snorri's discomfiture is black. These are but sample elements of the interest with which the novel is crammed. We have also such matters



as the revenge of an outraged woman, a colossal stock-jobbing operation, and an intrigue for the presidency. This political feature, which we mention last, is really the substance of the book, which takes us to the seats of the mighty at Washington, and bids us behold the inner workings of the great confidence-game which is called politics. Mr. Lewis has no style to speak of, but he has picturesque invention in plenty, and is anything but commonplace.

Mr. Mark Lee Luther's new novel, 'The Mastery,' is a vigorous production, although it does not seem to us quite the equal of 'The Henchman' in interest. It is primarily a strictly localized story of New York politics, although it also embodies a love-story which crops out now and then when the exigencies of the political situation permit the hero to spare a breathing-spell for sentiment. In the end, he proves equally triumphant in love and in politics. This sort of novel, the work of tense diction, nervous energy, and harsh actuality, is being produced in great quantities at the present time, and is not without a certain value. But the value is of the kind that belongs to journalism rather than to literature.

Those who have read Mr. Harben's 'Abner Daniel,' and wished to have further acquaintance with that shrewd rustic, have only to turn to 'The Georgians' for the satisfaction of their desires. These books are of the sort that exist almost wholly for the sake of a single character, — in the present case, for the sake of the story-telling busybody whose quaint humor saves every critical situation, and whose persuasive methods dissolve every difficulty. With Abner's dialect stories eliminated, 'The Georgians' would prove a thin enough performance, although there is sufficient pretence of connected plot to keep the book from absolute incoherency.

The supply of Civil War stories shows no signs of giving out. One of the best of them is 'My Lady of the North,' by Mr. Randall Parrish. As the title indicates, the heroine is a Federal sympathizer, which makes it obvious that the hero must be a Confederate. It would be a tame sort of romance that should forego the opportunities offered by this opposition for exciting adventure, generosity toward the adversary, and final union after the war is over. The scene of this novel is Virginia; the time the closing years of the conflict. It is all done upon the conventional pattern, and very well done. The sentimental agony is prolonged by the device of leaving the hero to suppose that the heroine is the wife of his bitterest foe, when she is in reality only his sister-in-law and a widow.

Sequels are proverbially dangerous things to attempt, but Mr. George B. McCutcheon's 'Beverly of Graustark,' which is a sequel to his first successful novel, has taken no great risks. Both books are absurd from every point of view except that of invention, and invention is about all the saving grace that is called for by the class of readers whose interest they enlist. In the new romance, we are again transported to the remote kingdom of Graustark, this time in the company

of an American girl from Washington, whose words and ways give piquancy to the narrative. Most of the weirdly-named characters of the earlier work reappear, and the special sentimental interest is provided by the girl Beverly and the brigand-prince Dantan who eventually comes to his own in both senses. It is a harmless sort of book, capable of affording an hour of agreeable diversion.

Mr. Edward Mott Woolley's 'Roland of Altenburg' is another romance of the 'Graustark' sort, somewhat less prolific in invention, but conforming more closely to the conventional type of this kind of artificial composition in matters of diction and stage-setting. It is a story that makes some pretence of taking itself seriously; whereas Mr. McCutcheon's productions rather produce the impression of being innocent jokes at the reader's expense. In this book, Prince Roland, travelling incognito in America, meets the young woman whom fate has destined to be his consort, and afterwards, when she is visiting Altenburg and falls into danger, rescues her at some personal peril. This also is a harmless and mildly entertaining story.

The sort of historical romance that has for its hero a long-suffering soldier of fortune, and that disports itself by preference in sixteenth-century France, is well illustrated by the 'Orrain' of Mr. S. Levett-Yeats. The story concerns the rivalry of Diane de Poitiers and the Queen, and the strife between Huguenots and Catholics. A Huguenot maiden is the heroine, and her love is the romantic prize of the narrative; while her riches, coveted by Diane, lead her into desperate dangers. It is needless to say that Orrain is always there for her rescue in the nick of time. It is a little curious to find Catharine de Medicis saving a Huguenot victim from the clutches of the church, but the Queen at this time was a different person from the Queen Mother of the year of the Massacre. Mr. Levett-Yeats has a pretty trick of style and description, and knows how to construct an ingenious plot.

Mr. Max Pemberton's new novel, 'Beatrice of Venice,' has a subject of exceptional interest, and turns out to be a work of more 'body' than most of the author's previous inventions. It is a historical romance, dealing with the early stages of Napoleon's Italian campaign, and culminating with the horrors of the 'vespers of Verona,' after which the occupation of Venice becomes a matter of course. The action is about evenly divided between Venice and Verona, and for the necessary pair of lovers we have on the one hand a trusted aide of Napoleon, and on the other a great lady of Venice. The latter is enabled, at the risk of steps and positions that are dangerously compromising, to soften the fate of the captured city, and thus vindicate the patriotism which has been questioned by many suspicious persons. The story abounds in dramatic action, and is altogether a very creditable example of the sort of romance which it exemplifies.

Mr. John Oxenham's 'Hearts in Exile' tells the old melodramatic story of Russian tyranny, secret police, Siberian exile, and eventual escape,



but connects it with a plot of distinct novelty. Two men love the same woman, and she makes her choice. Afterwards both are exiled, her husband to the more remote and difficult region. The two meet on the journey to Siberia, and change names and destinations, thus giving the husband the better chance of escape. The wife, meanwhile, starts for Siberia to join her husband, and having reached her distant goal finds her rejected lover instead. The situation is difficult, for she must pass for his wife, lest the exchange of names be discovered and both men put in jeopardy. Long afterwards, news comes of the death of her husband, and in due course of time she marries the other man, whom she has always secretly loved. But of course the husband is not dead, and of course he reappears when the mischief is done. So there is nothing for it but to dispose of him for good, after the agony has been sufficiently developed; and this is done by having him shot when all three are escaping together. The author tells his story simply and directly, with much poignant force. As he himself says, the narrative 'deals with human emotions rather than with a too realistic detail of all the facts which excited them.' All of which means that the story is better than most of its class, although not to be compared with such powerful work as Mrs. Voynich's 'Olive Latham,' which it in some respects resembles.

Mr. H. G. Wells has added another to the lengthening series of his ingenious fantasies of mingled romance and scientific forecast. He calls it 'The Food of the Gods,' and bases it upon the chemical preparation of a food-product that produces gigantic growth in every organism to which it is administered. When this product finds its way out of the laboratories of the inventors, startling consequences are entailed. To begin with, it produces gigantic chickens and rats and wasps, to say nothing of dangerous rank growths of vegetation. But its real mission is to produce a gigantic race of men and women; and when a certain number of these creatures have been raised upon it, and grown to their mature stature of forty feet or thereabouts, civilization has to face a serious menace. These creatures are *Uebere Menschen* in a more literal sense than that of which Nietzsche dreamed; and as soon as they become conscious of their power, they have things pretty much their own way. The Food (properly call Boomfood) once started on its revolutionizing mission, all attempts to suppress it prove futile, and in the end there seems to be no outlook but extermination for ordinary old-fashioned mortals. It is a big conception, developed with much ingenuity of detail; yet, with all his imagination, the author has only touched upon its possibilities here and there. There is not a little humor of the dry, satirical kind in the book, and here the author is at his best; when he seeks to be magniloquent he achieves only bathos.

One of the most important novels of the season, and one of the strongest works of fiction that we have read for many a day, is Mr.

Laurence Housman's 'Sabrina Warham.' Mr. Housman takes his art very seriously, and most zealously avoids every species of claptrap and sensationalism. His style is both strong and finished, following approved conventional models rather than seeking to produce striking effects. The high seriousness of this work makes it almost sombre in coloring, for it is with the tragic depths of life that the author chooses to deal, and he resorts sparingly to such elaborations of surface-detail as occupy the chief attention of nine out of ten contemporary novelists. Of his half-dozen or more leading characters, every one has the strength of distinct individuality. It may be the strength to maintain the citadel of one's ideals against insurgent temptations, as in the case of Sabrina; it may be the strength to endure greatly with no outward manifestation of emotion, as in the case of David, whom Sabrina eventually marries. Again, it may be the strength of a character narrowly opinionated, as in the case of Sabrina's mother; it may be the strength of a perverted and sour nature, as in the case of David's father; or it may be the strength of persistence in justifying an immoral course of conduct, as in the case of the man whom Sabrina first marries and afterwards rejects when she discovers how he has deceived her. It is possibly chargeable to Mr. Housman as a fault, that each of these characters is too unmitigated in its exemplification of a particular theory of life,—that all depart to some extent, in their rigidity of delineation, from the figures that actual life has to offer. We are not sure that this criticism is justifiable; what we are sure of is that the figures in this book have so deep an impress of vital truth that they make shadows or puppets out of the figures in most other novels of the hour. In reading 'Sabrina Warham,' we have been reminded more of Mr. Hardy than of any other novelist; but it is hardly fair even to make a suggestion of this sort, so entirely is the work Mr. Housman's own.

By way of contrast, let us set beside the work just reviewed, the 'Double Harness' of Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins. This is a very skilful piece of workmanship indeed, the product of a highly accomplished craftsman in letters; yet it cannot compare for a moment with the other in strength. It is not that it opposes the muse of romantic comedy to the muse of tragedy, for the one may inspire as profoundly as the other; but it is rather that it has a movement too obviously mechanical, a plan too obviously artificial, to prove convincing. Here we have delineated with admirable cleverness the lives of three married couples, each of them starting out, no doubt, with the best of intentions, yet each in its own special way making a mess of the matrimonial experiment. The three are ingeniously differentiated, so that each makes an effective foil for the others, and all are brought into a network of inter-relations that gives a certain unity to the work as a whole. Moreover, Mr. Hope's gift for phrase-making lends sparkle and animation to his every page. But his characters leave no mark: they are not real in any natural

sense; if they are real in the sophisticated sense of modern English society, they prove that society rotten to the core, and thus unprofitable even for reproof. The author forgives his characters for their various sins—'Pardon's the word for all,'—and would have his readers forgive them also, which is Christian and commendable. We do not think he expects us to admire them, save in one instance, and that is the instance of a man who, when his wife is about to desert her husband and child, forces her return by the threat (which we are given to understand is made in deadly earnest) that if she leaves him he will forthwith kill both himself and their infant child. This is a trifle too strong even for melodrama, and we can hardly hold such a character at his creator's estimate.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

#### NOTES ON NEW NOVELS.

Apart from having his lovers practical Christians in the time of Augustus several years B. C., there is little in Mr. Irving Bacheller's 'Vergilius, a Tale of the Coming of Christ' (Harper) with which the most fastidious critic can find fault. He presents a vivid and convincing panorama of imperial Rome and Herodian Jerusalem, and through the political intrigues of both capitals his pair of Roman patricians, youthful soldier and beautiful maiden, thread a sure path to happiness. Plots and counter-plots, gladiatorial combats and exciting personal encounters, banqueting and voyaging, fill the pages and lead up to the fine scene of the first Christmas.

'Deacon Lyssander' (Baker & Taylor Co.), Mrs. Sarah Pratt McLean Greene's latest book, is the story of an old-fashioned countryman of sufficient means, who takes his wife Candace with him on a visit to the national capital and has there a series of humanizing experiences. The happy and contented couple are housed by chance in a shabby-genteel school for girls with a boarding-house attachment. The secrets of the household are sufficiently obvious, with all the petty shifts to maintain appearances on the part of the three maiden sisters at its head. One of the three pupils is kept from making a silly match by the good Deacon, and eventually the three school-mistresses are drafted off to a more comfortable career in the pleasant little town in which the good man lives.

Kentucky, with its feuds, negroes, and whiskey, is the scene of Mr. Opie Read's 'Turk' (Laird & Lee). The story begins in the period just before the war, while the agitation for the abolition of slavery is going on, passing through that monumental struggle briefly, and bringing up somewhat abruptly with the hero in ownership of a fortune, all in gold coin, bequeathed him by a miser. The hero is a bound boy, the sole survivor of family warfare, and a well-drawn if somewhat unpleasant character. No small share of the narrative is given over to a discussion of the liquor evil, which includes a vivid delineation of the temptations suffered by one who has inherited a tendency to drink not wisely but too well. The book has more reserve and a better conception of plot than most of Mr. Read's books, and affords a convincing picture of the times.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's 'Never-Never Land' (Lippincott) is likely to make the reader 'sit up'—

to borrow one of its favorite phrases. It is a thorough-going old-fashioned Adelphi melodrama in book form, with incident enough for a whole 'nickel library' between its two covers. It opens in the back country of Australia, with a bank robbery, a bush fire, a fatal accident, and a gang of villains using a dialect fearful and wonderful; it traverses the United States, where people speak the variety of English usually put into the mouths of American characters on the British stage; and it ends in merry England.

'A Kittiwake of the Great Kills' (The Grafton Press) is the collective title of twelve tales of living things, including birds, beasts, snails, crabs, and a tortoise, by Mr. Charles Frederick Stansbury. They are all placid, interesting, and sympathetic, written from the point of view of an elder and wiser brother, and well calculated, if read, to put an end to the lack of consideration with which so many created things are viewed by thoughtless human beings. Especially to be commended is the reserve with which the deeds of smaller beings are set forth, avoiding over-drafts on one's credulity in dealing with animal psychology.

Materials of the slightest furnish forth the contents of Mr. John Harwood Bacon's 'The Pursuit of Phyllis' (Holt). An American novelist of means, sent off on vacation to recuperate from overwork, chances upon letters addressed to a young woman he has never heard of; he undertakes the fantastic duty of delivering them to her, goes to Paris, Marseilles, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and various other remote regions, in pursuit of her,—and what was expected to happen duly comes to pass.

A rather flippant story of a fortune and its successive possessors, by Mr. James Branch Cabell, is called 'The Eagle's Shadow' (Doubleday, Page & Co.), the eagle having reference to good American money. A millionaire father dies and leaves all his wealth to his niece, with whom the son is in love. There is a general mix-up on account of two conflicting wills that are discovered, but all the differences between the lovers disappear after some misunderstanding, and all is well with the world at the close of the book.

'More Cheerful Americans' (Holt) is the name of Mr. Charles Battell Loomis's volume of eighteen humorous tales, done in his familiar manner. They have little purpose except to amuse, although a couple of them verge upon the domain of criticism: 'The Song That Sold' as showing what kind of music Americans can be persuaded to think they like, and 'How to Write a Novel for the Masses'—the latter so nearly true that one wonders why Mr. Loomis does not follow his own prescription and amass wealth thereby.

The manner in which millionaires from the new world can be taken in by unscrupulous vendors of articles of *virtu* in the old gives Miss Alice Jones the central idea about which 'Gabriel Praed's Castle' (Herbert B. Turner & Co.) is constructed. As an American painter and an American designer of costumes also become involved in the plot, the story has elements of excitement akin to those of a good detective story, with two pretty love-stories thrown in.

Heading every chapter with a strain of music as well as a musical title, Miss Linnie S. Harris makes the heroine of 'Sweet Peggy' (Little, Brown & Co.) the possessor of a beautiful voice, and the hero a singer likewise. The scene is in the New England hills; the story is idyllic; and the minor characters are such as really exist in those regions.

## BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*Oregon, from  
wilderness  
to Statehood.*

A terse sketch of the history of a most interesting portion of our Pacific Coast territory is furnished in Sidona V. Johnson's 'Short History of Oregon' (McClurg & Co). This rapid narrative touches briefly upon all the important episodes (which are not few) in the historical life of the region once known as 'the Oregon country,' and which now embraces the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, with portions of adjacent states. Beginning with the sub-title of 'Discovery,' the voyages of European sailors along the shores of the Pacific are recounted, ending with the discovery by Captain Gray of the estuary of the Columbia River in 1792, and his entrance upon its broad waters, and the subsequent acquaintance of the British seamen with this discovery, and their occupation of the shores of the Columbia under the claim of priority. Wisely refraining from re-arguing a question now admitted to be settled in favor of the United States, the compiler cites the facts as to our prior occupation of the valley of the river, and the strained construction of the facts under which Great Britain affected to dispute our claim, which was long since admitted. The exploration of the territory is illustrated by a summary of the leading features of the well-known Lewis and Clark expedition; following which, nearly half of the text is devoted to a more detailed history of the settlement of the Oregon country. The romantic story of the contest between two great Anglo-Saxon civilizations for the control of our empire on the Pacific is here related in a succinct and readable form. The labors and schemes of rival fur-trading companies, the competing plans for immigration and settlement, the quiet but often successful workings of the great companies in opposition to the introduction of immigrants for permanent occupation, the complications caused by the advent of missionaries of diverse creeds and their frequent clashes of opinion and influence, and the varying effects of these conflicting agencies upon the feeling and disposition of the native tribes, are here set forth as among the factors of a great international controversy; though to each of these episodes, as to the narrative of the labors and experiences of Dr. Marcus Whitman, ending in the lamentable 'Whitman massacre,' but little space can be allowed in this 'short history.' The work is a convenient compendium of the leading events in the period sketched, closing with an account of the final ending of 'the Oregon question,' and the institution in the disputed country, first of territorial and afterward of state government according to the American model. From wilderness to metropolitan statehood was such a rapid course in this instance as to warrant its being recounted as history in these 315 pages.

*New essays by  
Miss Repplier.*

We are growing accustomed to the plaint that the essay is dead, its place usurped by a new literary genre, the article of information written by the practical man and the specialist

for a public that is tired of fine-spun theories and demands facts—when it is not occupied with fiction. We may be inclined to dispute the place of the practical man and his article in literature, but we are hardly in a position to deny the decadence,—or, to speak more accurately, the gradual disappearance,—of the essay. In America at least it would be in a bad way, were it not for a little band of choice spirits few enough to be counted on one's fingers, and numbering among their late recruits Dr. Samuel Crothers, and among their leaders tried and true Miss Agnes Repplier. It is almost superfluous to attempt a review of Miss Repplier's latest volume of essays, published under the title of 'Compromises' (Houghton). Most of these essays are already familiar to magazine readers; and even if that were not the case, she has long since found her public, who need no critical sanction to assure them that amid the snares and delusions of the book-mart Miss Repplier is of the few who may always be depended upon. The new 'Compromises' are as clever and as delightfully heretical as the older 'Points of View.' There is the same felicity of bookish allusion, the same keen-edged analysis, and the unfailing wit whereby Miss Repplier has done so much to enhance 'The Gayety of Life,' to quote the title of one of these essays, and the luxury of literature, to paraphrase another. As usual, she sweeps through a wide range of subjects. 'Marriage in Fiction,' 'Our Belief in Books,' and 'The Luxury of Conversation' are perhaps most characteristic. Another group of essays, including 'The Tourist,' 'The Headsman,' 'The Beggar's Pouch,' and 'The Pilgrim's Staff,' hint of recent European travel, some of them being the outgrowth of personal experience, and others clever bits of research along forgotten byways of history. There are plenty of people who do not care for Miss Repplier,—who find her hard as well as brilliant, too allusive, too personal in her attitude to life, too critical of its commonplace dogmas. They generally end by saying that Miss Repplier is a woman, and—for reasons that vary with each disputant—women cannot write essays. Only time can settle the large issue, and 'Compromises' will not alter the party lines much. In 'Points of View,' Miss Repplier reached her high-water mark, though one detects a slight gain in simplicity and mellowness in the more recent volumes.

*Appreciation  
of Sculpture.*

The real subject of the handbook entitled 'The Appreciation of Sculpture,' from the pen of that accomplished critic Mr. Russell Sturgis and published by the Baker & Taylor Co., is sculpture for sculpture's sake. This is sound doctrine. In full acceptance of its point of view, and all that is implied by it, lies the true criterion for those who would learn to know and appreciate. A work of art should be valued for itself rather than for any moral lesson it may inculcate, or for the appeal, however subtle or impressive, that it may make to sentiment. The more pointed the lesson and the stronger the appeal, the more does it tend to divert attention from the artistic



qualities of the work. To sculpture, because of its nature and limitations, this applies with especial force. If the sculptor be in truth an artist, his main thought and purpose must of necessity be aesthetic. Should enthusiasm for any associated idea sway him too far, his productions are sure to suffer by the substitution of thoughts foreign to his art as such. Historic, religious, mythological, or literary significances are all very well, and interest in them is not to be deprecated; but they are things quite distinct and apart from the artistic quality which is of first importance in works of art. By scattering such considerations through his book, instead of setting them forth at the outset, Mr. Sturgis avoids the semblance of preaching and aims to lead up to the right mental attitude rather than to formulate it. Yet somehow, in spite of the truth of what he says, the manner of putting it is, on the whole, inconclusive. He begins by enumerating the existing works of sculpture that unquestionably are of the best epoch of Greek art, or have the characteristics of that epoch, and which constitute our best standard of excellence. The inquiry then proceeds, taking up the Greco-Roman works, those of Europe in the Middle Ages, the Italian Revival and Decadence, and ending with several chapters on the sculpture of our own day. Eighty excellent and well-chosen illustrations serve to point the author's remarks, which are always intelligent and discriminating.

*Astronomy of the sentimental sort.*

Camille Flammarion has a very considerable reputation as a writer on popular astronomy. He understands the audience for which he writes, and his works have a large sale in France. But when his latest book is placed before the American public under the title of 'Astronomy for Amateurs' (Appleton), there is cause for protest; for the title of the French volume of which this is the authorized translation is 'Astronomy for Women,' and the contents amply justify the title. Indeed, had the American title been 'Astronomy for French Women,' it would have described the book more accurately. There are, however, at least two passages in the first hundred pages which a French or American mother of average discretion would hesitate to read to her family of growing girls and boys. Such passages might be expected in the pages of a French novel, but there is no good excuse for inserting them in a book on astronomy. The general style of the book may be indicated by saying that the text is sentimental, fanciful, rhetorically exuberant, at times inexact, and always readable by people who enjoy reading of that sort. The inexactness is sometimes due to the author's endeavor to adapt his knowledge to the average feminine intellect, as he estimates it. Educated American women will resent the estimate. Most of the errors, however, were evidently 'made in America.' For example, the statement that the two moons of Mars were discovered by 'Mr. Hall at the University of Washington,' can scarcely have been made by a man so well posted as Flammarion; his well-known

antipathy to the French National Observatory would hardly lead him to refuse to credit this capital discovery to the U. S. Naval Observatory. As an illustration of the depths of sentimentalism with which the author essays to charm the reader betimes, we quote from p. 192, premising that 'Fig. 54' is a wood-cut which occupies nearly a page and represents a young girl looking at a shooting star. 'The young girl dreaming in the delicious tranquility of the transparent night smiles at this charming sister in the Heavens (Fig. 54). What cannot this adorable star announce to the tender and loving heart? Is it the shy messenger of the happiness so long desired? Its unpremeditated appearance fills the soul with a ray of hope and makes it tremble. It is a golden beam that glides into the heart, expanding it in the thrills of a sudden and ephemeral pleasure.' For a combination of irrefragable logic and unimpeachable English, behold the following quotation from page 208. The author is endeavoring to show how the earth is supported in space, without falling. 'A body can only fall when it is attracted, drawn by a more important body. Now in whatever direction we may wander upon the globe, our feet are always downward. Down is therefore the center of the Earth. The terrestrial globe may be regarded as an immense ball of magnet, and its attraction holds us at its surface. We weigh toward the center. . . . This once understood, where could the Earth fall to? The question is an absurdity. "Below" being toward the center, it would have to fall out of itself.' But why quote further? The whole matter may be summed up by saying that the reader of this book is by turns enlightened, misled, bewildered, and amused.

*Familiar talks on country topics.*

Mr. William Potts, writing apparently as a resident, or summer resident, of Farmington, Connecticut, loyally maintains that this pleasant and somewhat historic town has held in its day a place next only to Rome and Boston as a world centre; and in that town the particular spot of chief interest and importance, to him at least, is very naturally his attractive home, which he has christened 'Underledge.' In 'More Notes from Underledge' (Dodd), he chats genially with his readers, sometimes as a botanist or a meteorologist, sometimes as an antiquary, and again on whatever subject pops into his head, be it 'the passing of the pump' or the hideous monstrosity of the so-called 'trolley.' The prime virtue of his little book is its frank and natural tone, which reveals the writer in his words and shows him to be a thoroughly companionable, communicative sort of person, with a merry mood that is not above quips and jests of even a very trivial kind. The style is indeed the man in his case, unless the reader is greatly deceived. From his chapter on 'Lamb's Tales,' which has nothing to do with its title, and but very little with sheep-raising, its ostensible theme, let us take, almost at random, a characteristic passage: 'A marsh is always an interesting place, especially to an artist, and also to one who is fond of wild-



flowers, for here he will find them in the greatest profusion and variety. And then what possibilities of snakes are here, not to speak of muskrats and other wild fowl!' Again, speaking of his cellar drainage, he says: 'It was a happy accident that the builder had been brought up in the school of that modern Greek who, what time there happened an unfortunate giving way in the bow of his boat, wisely made an equivalent aperture in the stern, so that the water which "ran in at the toe ran immejetly out at the heel."' Chit-chat is not the highest form of literature, but who shall say it has not its uses?

*Memoirs of  
leaders of the  
French Revolution.*

There is a suggestion of invidious comparisons about the title 'The Great Frenchman and the Little Genevese' (Putnam), which Lady Seymour has chosen for her translation of Etienne Dumont's 'Souvenirs sur Mirabeau.' Judged by the impression which his memoirs have left upon students of the Revolutionary period, and by the estimates of his character held by such men as Sir Samuel Romilly, Dumont was the opposite of 'little.' He had not only an unusually clear and sympathetic mind,—he writes of his recollections with surprising candor. Many of the memoirs of the Revolution were composed during the Napoleonic period, or during the Restoration; but what writer confesses, like Dumont in 1799, 'during the last ten years I have already forgotten many facts, and I fear that if I wait much longer my memory of them will become very confused,' and 'as to the second part [the period after Mirabeau's death] I have still less to record, my recollections are very scattered and the sequence of them is often broken.' In this way he disclaims that retrospective omniscience which frequently misleads the reader of memoirs. His candor gives a pleasant conversational tone to his recollections; one feels that with so sane a guide one may see events and men as they would actually appear were we to step down into the streets of Revolutionary Paris. Dumont's work concerns Mirabeau chiefly, but his descriptions of Talleyrand, of Brissot, Clavière, and of Madame Roland, are almost equally interesting. With them all he was on confidential terms. Lady Seymour's translation is spirited, though not free from minor inaccuracies, including a mistake in the original title of the book. She is also in error when she says that hers is the first English translation of the 'Souvenirs,' for an English translation was published in 1832. Her work is none the less a service, because the earlier translation has long been practically unprocureable.

*The invitations  
of Nature.*

Apropos of the beatitude with which Mr. Bradford Torrey begins his delightful essay on Hazlitt, 'Blessed is the man who enjoys himself,' it is pertinent to respond, 'Blessed too is the man who enjoys the world around him.' And Mr. Bradford Torrey himself, if indeed not the man, is at least one of the chief of such men. It is a great deal to say that his new book, 'Nature's Invitation' (Houghton), which, like its predeces-

sors, is a reprint from magazines and newspapers, is as good as his other writings. In truth, it is a little better,—a little more perfect in its amalgamation of life, literature, and nature, a little richer in its experience of birds and blossoms, men and mountains. It is wider, too, in geographical range, recording visits to Mt. Washington, the Everglades of Florida, and the deserts of New Mexico; but to 'the man with birds in his eye'—and other beautiful things,—location is a mere incident. 'The student of nature,' Mr. Torrey says, 'is never at a loss what to do with his day'; and never at a loss, moreover, to make the best of any situation in which he may be placed. A bleak trip up Moosilauke in May is cheered for him by the discovery of *Seltirkii*, 'the one species of our Eastern North American violets he has never picked'; the inanity of a Florida winter hotel is replaced by the excitement of identifying rare trees and shrubs in the hammock land near by; even the tedium of a nine hours' delay on the railroad is turned into an opportunity, for since 'the tourist's mind, like his stomach, abhors a vacuum,' he goes bird-hunting and has six new species to show for it. 'Blessed are they who want something, for when they get it they will be glad.' Especially blessed are they who want the beauties of the out-door world, and have gladness like Mr. Torrey's when they find them. All such will subscribe heartily to the naturalist's creed, which is thus simply stated: 'Man was not made to see one kind of beauty, or to believe in one kind of goodness. The whole world is hid in his heart. All things are his. The small and the great, the near and the far, light and darkness, good and evil, the intimacies of home and the isolations of infinite space, all are parts of the Creator's work, and equally parts of the creature's inheritance.'

*A proffered  
substitute for  
creeds out-worn.*

In Dr. Washington Gladden's latest book, 'Where Does the Sky Begin?' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), there is gathered some of the ripest fruit of two or three years' thinking and preaching. Dr. Gladden's congregation in Columbus are fortunate in having been the first to hear the nineteen discourses which compose this volume; but aside from the sonorous delivery which commended them so favorably to the ear, there is enough meat and marrow in them, enough sanctified common-sense, to meet the tastes and the needs of the larger constituency throughout the country who have often been helped to clear thinking by the utterances of this vigorous preacher of righteousness. The practical problems of the mind, and the Christian life as it can be lived even in this day and generation, are here discussed with unfailing freshness, only a suggestion of which may here be given by repeating some of the most striking titles. 'Moments and Movements,' 'The Fulfillment of Life,' 'Knowing How to be Rich,' 'The Everlasting Yea,' 'The Education of Our Wants,' 'How to be Sure of God,' 'The Lesson of the Cross,' are captions which will appeal not in vain to a wide range of thoughtful readers. Not much of the 'old

theology' is to be found in these pages, even as an object of denunciation; the polemics of other days have been succeeded by the glow and enthusiasm of a constructive Christianity that feels the obligation resting upon it to replace the outworn creeds by a living and working faith.

#### BRIEFER MENTION.

The new 'Gladstone' edition of Rossetti gives us in a single volume the complete poetical works, with full index and other editorial equipment. It follows the text of Mr. W. M. Rossetti's authorized edition, and has the introduction written by him nearly twenty years ago. It is published by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

With the publication of Volume IV. of 'The Spanish Conquest in America,' by Sir Arthur Helps, Mr. John Lane has completed his handsome reprint of this important work. His share of the undertaking as publisher leaves nothing to be desired, and the editorial part of the work, as performed by Mr. M. Oppenheim, is also highly satisfactory.

Messrs. Lewis Emerson Horning and Lawrence J. Burpee have collaborated in the preparation of 'A Bibliography of Canadian Fiction' in English, which comes to us from Mr. William Briggs, Toronto, as a pamphlet publication of the Victoria University Library. This is a companion to the similar account of Canadian poetry which was published five years ago.

Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. publish 'In the Days of Chaucer,' by Mr. Tudor Jenks, with an introduction by Mr. H. W. Mabie. This is the first book of a series planned by Mr. Jenks for the purpose of vivifying the lives and times of the great English writers. The book is incidentally a biography, but essentially a picture of life in an age long past, and now described for us in simple and attractive language.

'The Art of Caricature' (Baker & Taylor Co.), by Mr. Grant White, is a text-book intended to provide its readers with a foundation upon which to build an art education. The information given has not, for the most part, appeared in printed form elsewhere, and the author has of course kept the needs of the beginner constantly in mind. As a book of instruction, it supplies technical knowledge that will appeal to the embryo artist, and the illustrations accompanying the chapters on expression, color, technique, composition, etc., are of such a nature as to furnish a fundamental idea of the general requirements of the art in question.

The 'Oxford Modern French Series,' edited by Mr. Leon Delbos, is a collection of texts, provided with introductions and notes, and published by Mr. Henry Frowde for the Oxford Clarendon Press. The following eight volumes are now at hand: Lamartine's 'Deux Héroïnes de la Révolution Française,' edited by Miss Mary Bentinck-Smith; Balzac's 'La Vendetta' and 'Pierre Grassou,' edited by Miss Marie Péchinot; Hugo's 'Bug-Jargal,' edited by Mr. Louis Sers; Sandeau's 'Mademoiselle de la Seiglière' (the novel), edited by Mr. A. L. Dupuis; a selection from Chateaubriand's 'Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe,' edited by Mr. Louis Sers; Karr's 'Voyage autour de mon Jardin,' edited by Mr. Stuart G. Hallam; Gozlan's 'Le Château de Vaux,' edited by Mr. A. H. Smith; and 'Extraits des Voyages d'Alexis de Tocqueville,' edited by Mr. J. Mansion. Some of the texts are 'slightly shortened,' a matter for much regret.

#### NOTES.

A volume of 'Synopsis of Dickens's Novels,' prepared by Mr. J. Walker McSpadden, is a useful little book published by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

A collection of eight hundred letters written by William and Dorothy Wordsworth, their brother John, and other members of the family, has been prepared by Prof. William Knight and will be published this month by Messrs. Ginn & Co.

Professor Dana Carleton Munro has prepared for the use of teachers in secondary schools 'A Source Book of Roman History,' which should prove a valuable adjunct to the work of instruction. Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. are the publishers.

Mr. Jonathan Nield's 'Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales' is published by the Messrs. Putnam in a third edition, revised and enlarged. This is a very useful book, and in its present form is far more valuable than it was before.

Still another jiu-jitsu book comes to us from Mr. H. Irving Hancock, who has already done so much to familiarize us with Japanese methods of physical training. 'Jiu-Jitsu Combat Tricks' is the title of this volume, which is published by the Messrs. Putnam.

Mr. Ernest Pertwee follows up his recent 'Recorder's Treasury of Verse' with a companion volume of nearly a thousand pages devoted to Prose and the Drama. All degrees of literary merit are represented in the collection, but it seems on the whole well calculated to serve its special purpose.

Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich's play entitled 'Judith of Bethulia,' written for Miss Nance O'Neill and lately produced by her in Boston, will be published at an early date by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is in part a dramatization of Mr. Aldrich's narrative poem, 'Judith and Holofernes.'

'The American Jewish Year Book' for 5665 (which is the year beginning this last September), is sent us by the Jewish Publication Society of America. It is edited by Dr. Cyrus Adler and Miss Henrietta Szold, is prevailingly biographical in character, and might be called a Jewish 'Who's Who in America.'

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. have nearly ready Prof. Kellogg's long-delayed book on 'American Insects.' It will contain over eight hundred illustrations in color and black-and-white, and will cover in a comprehensive way the entire American insect world. The same publishers have nearly ready a volume entitled 'Pedagogues and Parents,' by Mrs. Ella Calista Wilson.

A biography of the late Henry D. Lloyd, the well-known writer and speaker on economic and industrial subjects, is to be prepared by his sister, Mrs. Caro Lloyd Witherington, of New York. Any personal letters or reminiscences of Mr. Lloyd, or any material desirable for the purpose, will be thankfully received by Mrs. Witherington, at 49 Wall Street, New York, in care of Mr. Henry W. Goodrich.

One of the most interesting biographies of the year may confidently be expected in Mr. James Douglas's Life of Theodore Watts-Dunton, poet, novelist, and critic, announced for early publication by Mr. John Lane. During his long life Mr. Watts-Dunton has been intimately associated with most of the great figures in Victorian literature and art. Reminiscences, anecdotes, and letters of these distinguished friends will occupy a large place in

the forthcoming volume, which will also include some hitherto unpublished poems by Mr. Watts-Dunton and extracts from his articles contributed to the London 'Athenaeum.'

Baedeker's 'Italy from the Alps to Naples,' recently imported by the Messrs. Scribner, is a new book compiled from the three more extended volumes devoted to Italy, and contains all the matter that the hurried traveller, and most of the matter that the leisurely traveller, will need for his guidance.

Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. reprint, in their 'Luxembourg' edition of favorite standard novels, the following works: Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice,' William Ware's 'Zenobia,' Lever's 'Harry Lorrequer,' Bulwer's 'Rienzi,' and LeSage's 'Gil Blas.' Each volume is handsomely illustrated and neatly boxed.

The next title in Mr. Francis P. Harper's important Americana reprints, now nearly ready, will be 'The Life and Writings of Father Pierre-Jean De Smet,' edited by Major Hiram M. Chittenden and Mr. Alfred Talbot Richardson. The edition is in four large volumes, with full historical, geographical, ethnological, and other notes, a new biography of Father De Smet, and numerous illustrations.

Three books of much interest in connection with the great conflict in the far East are announced for publication during the present month. Two of these are by Japanese writers.—Dr. K. Asakawa's 'The Russo-Japanese Conflict: Its Causes and Issues' (Houghton), and Mr. Okakura-Kakuzo's 'The Awakening of Japan' (Century Co.). The third volume is Dr. Hugo Ganz's account of Russia of to-day, entitled 'The Land of Riddles' (Harper).

The newest issues in the series of 'Handy Volume Classics,' published by the Messrs. Crowell, are as follows: Sheridan's 'The Rivals,' and 'The School for Scandal,' edited by Professor Brander Matthews; 'Songs from the Dramatists,' edited by Robert Bell, with an introduction to the new edition by Professor Matthews; a selection of Addison's essays, with an introduction by Mr. H. W. Mabie; 'The Hundred Best English Poems,' selected by Mr. Adam L. Gowans; and a selection from Chesterfield's letters, edited by Mr. Charles Welsh.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 154 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

##### BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

- AUTOBIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, AND EXPERIENCES OF MONCURE Daniel Conway. In 2 vols., with photogravure portraits, large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$6. net.
- WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS. By the late Charles Isaac Elton; edited by A. Hamilton Thompson; with memoir of the author by Andrew Lang. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 521. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$4. net.
- REMINISCENCES OF PEACE AND WAR. By Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. With photogravure portrait, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 402. Macmillan Co. \$2. net.
- MY RECOLLECTIONS. By Princess Catherine Radziwill. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 346. James Pott & Co. \$3.50 net.
- THE CAPTAIN AND THE KINGS. By Henry Haynie. Illus., 8vo, pp. 337. Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.60 net.
- GEORGE ELIOT. By Mathilde Blind. New edition, with additional chapters by Frank Waldo, Ph.D., and G. A. Turkington, M.A. With portrait, 16mo, gilt top, pp. 359. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.
- LYMAN BEECHER. By Edward F. Hayward. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 114. The Pilgrim Press.

LAURA BRIDGMAN: Dr. Howe's Famous Pupil and What he Taught her. By Maud Howe and Florence Howe Hall. New edition; illus., 12mo, pp. 394. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

##### HISTORY.

- LAST HOURS OF SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY: A Reprint of War Memoranda. By Henry Edwin Tremain. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 563. Bonnell, Silver & Bowers. \$1.50 net.
- A SHORT HISTORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT. By Percy E. Newberry and John Garstang. 12mo, pp. 199. Dana Estes & Co. \$1.20 net.
- A HISTORY OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 1754-1904. Published in Commemoration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of King's College. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 494. Macmillan Co. \$2.50 net.
- THE INFLUENCE OF GREENVILLE ON PITT'S FOREIGN POLICY, 1787-1798. By Ephraim Douglass Adams. Large 8vo, pp. 79. Washington: Carnegie Institution. Paper.
- THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493-1898. Edited by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson; with historical introduction and additional Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Vol. XIX., 1620-1621. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 319. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. \$4. net.
- THE GREAT AMERICAN CANALS. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Vol. II. The Erie Canal. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 234. 'Historic Highways of America.' Arthur H. Clark Co. \$2.50 net.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- THE QUEEN'S PROGRESS, and Other Elizabethan Sketches. By Felix E. Schelling. Illus. in photogravure, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 267. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.50 net.
- THE YOUNGER AMERICAN POETS. By Jessie B. Rittenhouse. With portraits, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 352. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50 net.
- TRADITIONS OF THE SKIDI PAWNEE. Collected and annotated by George A. Dorsey, Ph.D. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 366. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$6. net.
- THE LEGENDS OF THE INDIANS. Told by 'the Cornplanter.' From authoritative notes and studies by William W. Canfield. New edition; with portrait in color, 8vo, uncut, pp. 219. A. Weessels Co. \$1.50 net.
- AMERICAN FAMILIAR VERSE (Vers de Société). Edited, with introduction, by Brander Matthews, Litt.D. 12mo, pp. 308. 'Wampum Library.' Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.40 net.
- THE PRACTICE OF SELF-CULTURE. By Hugh Black. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 262. Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.
- TRUE BILLS. By George Ade. Illus., 16mo, pp. 154. Harper & Brothers. \$1.

##### NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- SHAKESPEARE'S LOVES LABOUR'S LOST, 'Variorum' edition. Edited by Horace Howard Furness, M.A. With frontispiece, large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 401. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$4. net.
- THE WEALTH OF NATIONS. By Adam Smith; edited, with introduction, notes, marginal summary, and enlarged index, by Edwin Cannan, M.A. In 2 vols., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$6. net.
- PORTRAITS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, Historic and Literary. By C. A. Sainte-Beuve; trans. by Katharine P. Wormeley. In 2 vols., with portraits, large 8vo, gilt tops. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5. net.
- TALES AND POEMS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE, Handy Volume edition. In 6 vols., illus., 16mo, gilt tops. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$6.
- CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL ESSAYS OF LORD MACAULAY, Handy Volume edition. In 6 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., 16mo, gilt tops. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$6.
- EDINBURGH. By Robert Louis Stevenson. New edition; illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 190. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.
- MONSIEUR DUPIN: The Detective Tales of Edgar Allan Poe. Illus. by Charles Raymond Macaulay. 12mo, pp. 339. McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.25.

##### BOOKS OF VERSE.

- LYRICS OF JOY. By Frank Dempster Sherman. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 102. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1. net.
- THE PLAYMATE HOURS. By Mary Thacher Higginson. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cts. net.
- POEMS. By Alexander Francis Chamberlain, Ph.D. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 77. R. G. Badger. \$1.50.



**SONGS OF MOTHERHOOD.** Selected by Elizabeth Johnson Huckel. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 111. Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.

**POEMS.** By William M. Byram. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 109. R. G. Badger. \$1.50.

### FICTION.

**WHOSOEVER SHALL OFFEND.** By F. Marion Crawford. Illus., 12mo, pp. 388. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

**TREOPHANO: The Crusade of the Tenth Century.** By Frederic Harrison. 12mo, pp. 484. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

**KATE OF KATE HALL.** By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler and A. L. Felkin. With frontispiece, 12mo, uncut, pp. 425. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

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**PAINTED SHADOWS.** By Richard Le Gallienne. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 339. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

**THE MAN ON THE BOX.** By Harold MacGrath. Illus., 12mo, pp. 361. Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$1.50.

**CAPTAINS OF THE WORLD.** By Gwendolen Overton. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 376. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

**OFF THE HIGHWAY.** By Alice Prescott Smith. 12mo, pp. 299. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

**DOCTOR LUKE OF THE LABRADOR.** By Norman Duncan. Illus., 12mo, pp. 327. Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

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**THE COMMON WAY.** By Margaret Deland. 16mo, pp. 200. Harper & Brothers. \$1.25 net.

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**THE CUSTODIAN.** By Archibald Eyre. Illus., 12mo, pp. 359. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

**LITTLE CITIZENS: The Humours of School Life.** By Myra Kelly. Illus., 12mo, pp. 353. McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.

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**BY NILE AND SUPHATES: A Record of Discovery and Adventure.** By H. Valentine Geor. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 355. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.50 net.

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